

البيان الدولي

PEOPLE

A Linguist Boldly Goes Into Trekking Territory

...the first time...

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

The newspaper Edited and Published in Paris

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ESTABLISHED 1887



President Bill Clinton, center, was ebullient at the White House on Friday.

## A Close Call on Budget, But Clinton Is Buoyant

### President Hails 'Victory for America' After Gore Breaks 49-49 Senate Tie

WASHINGTON — A clearly buoyant President Bill Clinton, having cleared another hurdle by winning the barest of Senate approval for a stripped-down version of his economic plan, said Friday that the outcome was a "victory for the American people" that showed that America was prepared to put its fiscal house in order.

## Kurds Plan More Attacks For Weekend, Turkey Warns

### Politicians in Germany Seek to Ban Leading Independence Group

BERLIN — Turkey warned Friday that Kurdish militants planned new terrorist attacks on European targets this weekend, while German politicians sought to ban the leading Kurdish independence movement.

## Criticism Drives Attali From European Bank

### By Erik Ipsen

LONDON — Faced with increasingly scathing reviews of his performance, Jacques Attali announced his resignation Friday as president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

## N.Y. Terror Arrests Put Focus on Sudan

### By Youssef M. Ibrahim

PARIS — The appearance of Sudanese passports in the possession of eight Muslim fundamentalists accused of planning terrorist acts in New York spotlighted a country that analysts say has served as a bridge between the Arab world and black Africa for radical extremists.

## Armed Rightists Smash Way Into Talks With ANC

### By Paul Taylor

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of heavily armed white rightists used an armored truck to smash into the building where South Africa's multiparty democracy talks are being held, then occupied the negotiating chamber for two hours, forcing delegates to scurry into side rooms for safety.

### Starting Today: A Weekend Beach Forecast

A new Trib feature begins on today's back page. Every Saturday a weather forecast will give the outlook for 28 selected beaches in Europe, Asia, the Caribbean and the Western Atlantic.

### Kiosk

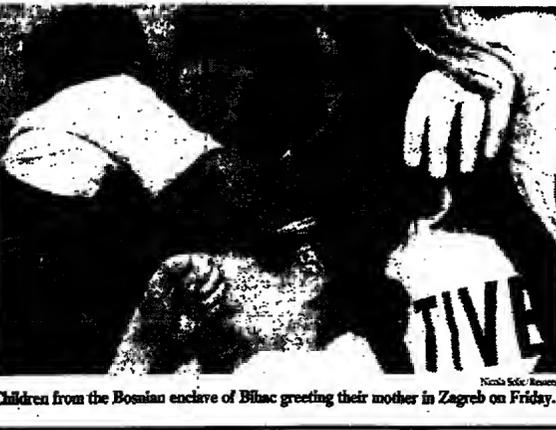
#### Russia Turns Off Gas To Punish Estonians

MOSCOW (AP) — Russia cut off natural gas supplies to Estonia on Friday, a day after President Boris N. Yeltsin accused the Baltic nation of creating a system of "apartheid" that discriminates against ethnic Russians.

### Book Review

Crossword Page 6  
Trib Index Page 6

Dow Jones		TRID Index	
Up	0.28	Up	0.73%
New York	3,480.89	New York	101.68
The Dollar		Foreign Exchange	
Mark	1.7069	Swiss franc	1.7073
Pound	1.4757	Yen	106.285
Yen	106.285	FF	6.745



Children from the Bosnian enclave of Bihać greeting their mother in Zagreb on Friday.

## Clinton Seems Committed To Lifting Bosnia Embargo

### By Alan Cowell

ISTANBUL — Despite U.S. efforts to distance itself from any new initiative to arm Bosnian Muslims, President Bill Clinton has left a strong impression with Turkish leaders that he remains committed to a selective lifting of the UN arms embargo in the former Yugoslavia, senior Turkish officials said Friday.

## What? More Stone Aagers in Papua New Guinea?

### Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — A nomadic Stone Age tribe believed to be untouched by the modern world has been discovered by a government patrol in mountainous jungle northwest of here, officials said Friday.

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# Bosnian Sees War Sparking Terrorism Vice President Assails Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SARAJEVO**, Bosnia-Herzegovina — As a divided Bosnian presidency met in Croatia on Friday to discuss a new peace plan for Bosnia, Bosnia's vice president warned that the war could drag on for 15 years and spawn terrorist attacks in Europe.

The vice president, Ejup Ganic, also bitterly attacked Europe, particularly France and Britain. Bosnian Muslims, he said, were "naive" to have expected help from European countries.

Seven members of the collective Bosnian presidency met in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, without the Muslim president, Alija Izetbegovic, to discuss the peace plan. A day earlier, the presidency members attended peace talks in Geneva at which the republic's Serbs and Croats agreed that Bosnia should become a confederation of three ethnic minorities.

But the leadership appeared increasingly confused Friday over how to respond to the Serbian-Croatian plan.

Among the seven meeting in Zagreb, some flatly rejected proposals to make Bosnia a three-state "confederation," while others appeared willing to consider it.

A presidency member, Miro Lazovic, a Bosnian Serb, said the leaders would study what is known of the proposal "to see what we can accept and what we cannot."

"But we have an absolute 'no' for the confederation proposal," he said.

However, Miro Lasic, a Croatian member, said there was "no need to reject the idea of confederation in advance. If that will bring peace, we are ready for that, too."

Mr. Ganic, who boycotted both the Geneva talks and the Zagreb meeting with Mr. Izetbegovic, said that the plan would legitimize genocide and that he preferred to fight to preserve a multicultural Bosnia-Herzegovina within the existing borders.

"The war will be here for 10 or 15 years," he asserted.

Bosnia would continue to defend itself, he said, adding, "If the international community decided to finish with us, of course terrorism will start all over Europe."

He said that a million Bosnians lived in Western Europe and that while he was not inciting terrorism, he would not be able to stop it.

"We are very much disappointed by France," he said, criticizing French politics as "wishy-washy."

He said that while the French

people supported Bosnia, the government did not. "But the British are worse," he added.

Bosnians, he said, had paid the price of what he called the anti-Islamic attitude of Britain and, to a certain extent, France.

In other developments Friday:

• A small U.S. advance military team arrived in Skopje, Macedonia, from Germany to pave the way for a peacekeeping mission by 300 American soldiers.

• Fighting between Muslims and Croats intensified in central Bosnia. UN military officials and Bosnian radio reported heavy fighting north of Sarajevo along a new front where fighting erupted Thursday between the Muslim-led Bosnian Army and Bosnian Croat forces.

• In Belgrade, a former Communist technocrat was elected president of the rump Yugoslav state, which consists of Serbia and Montenegro. He replaced Dobrica Cosic, who was deposed a month ago.

Zoran Djindjic, 39, a member of Serbia's ruling Socialist Party, won a majority in both chambers of the federal parliament. His candidacy also was supported by deputies from the ultranationalist Serbian Radical Party and Montenegro's Democratic Party of Socialists.

(AFP, Reuters, AP)

## U.S. to Put Sanctions on Russians for Missile Sales

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The United States has imposed sanctions on Russian companies for selling missile technology in violation of international export controls, according to Clinton administration officials.

But the sanctions have been waived until mid-July while Washington and Moscow make a last-ditch effort to resolve their differences.

The decision to impose the sanctions, which would bar American companies from doing business with the Russian companies, marks a further escalation in the dispute between Washington and Moscow over Russia's export of missile technology.

The rift between the two sides was underscored on Thursday when Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin of Russia postponed his scheduled visit to the United States.

Mr. Chernomyrdin had planned to meet with Vice President Al Gore to conclude an accord on space cooperation. But reflecting its effort to stem the spread of weapons of mass destruction, the Clinton administration has linked the issue of space cooperation with Moscow's adherence to missile export guidelines.

Until the two sides resolve their differences, Washington does not want to offer a share of the lucrative business of launching U.S. commercial satellites or to let Russians share the work on the multi-billion-dollar space station.

U.S. and Russian officials said the issue will be taken up when President Bill Clinton meets with President Boris N. Yeltsin at the meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized nations in Tokyo on July 7 to 9. That would give them a last opportunity to solve the dispute.

Russia has not joined the Missile Technology Control Regime, an international agreement that restricts the sale of missile technology. But Russia has asserted that it is adhering to terms of the accord.

Despite this, American officials say that the Russians have violated its terms by agreeing to sell rocket engine and missile production technology to India.

Other Russian actions have raised concern about Moscow's compliance with the accord, including a recent shipment of Russian chemicals, which U.S. officials say was intended for Libya.

The sanctions are required by law once it has been determined that a company has violated the guidelines.

Nonetheless, there has been considerable discussion about the issue as Washington has sought to balance its commitment to stem the spread of dangerous weapons with its effort to help prop up Mr. Yeltsin's regime.

It is unclear what effect the sanctions will have. One administration specialist said that Mr. Chernomyrdin was beholden to Russian industrialists and that many of them favor the sales to help their companies.

# Russia Cautions U.S. on Nuclear Tests

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

**MOSCOW** — The Russian parliament and senior Russian officials have urged the Clinton administration to continue a ban on nuclear testing, saying a resumption would encourage Ukraine and other nations to seek membership in the club of nuclear powers.

Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozhevnikov said this week that Russia would not be the last to carry out tests. "But he also said it was unreasonable to expect any nuclear power to refrain from testing if others resumed a full-scale testing program."

The Congress of People's Deputies passed a resolution warning of a threat to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty if tests resume and urging other nuclear nations — the United States, France, China and Britain — not to "miss this historic chance" to end nuclear testing.

The U.S. Congress, responding in part to President Boris N. Yeltsin's moratorium, last year enacted a freeze on nuclear underground explosions that expires July 1. President Bill

Clinton is reported to be leaning toward a resumption of a few nuclear tests per year, phasing them out by 1996.

Yevgeni Ambartsumov, chairman of the Russian parliament's foreign affairs committee, said such a resumption would increase pressure on Mr. Yeltsin to allow tests here, for the first time since the breakup of the Soviet Union. He said it also could make Ukraine less willing to give up the nuclear arms it inherited when the Soviet Union fell apart.

"Other candidates to the nuclear club will think that if great powers are doing as they wish, it's permissible also for them to proceed," Mr. Ambartsumov said, mentioning Ukraine and North Korea specifically.

The caucus deputy also suggested that a resumption of tests could complicate prospects for Russian ratification of the START-2 arms reduction treaty.

As in the United States, Russia's influential nuclear arms complex has been lobbying for a resumption of tests, arguing that they are necessary to ensure the safety of weapons in the arsenal. But, in part because the weap-

ons industry here is strapped for resources and in part because the main Soviet testing ground lies in what is now the independent nation of Kazakhstan, the lobbying is probably less intense.

Russian officials have said they are technically able to resume underground tests in Novaya Zemlya, the Arctic Ocean island that was the Soviet Union's secondary testing ground. But Alexei Yablokov, Mr. Yeltsin's ecology adviser, warned in a recent article in Izvestia that such tests could endanger the fragile Arctic environment.

Mr. Yablokov urged the United States not to resume tests, but he also expressed the hope that Russia would maintain its moratorium and keep pressing for a global test ban even if Mr. Clinton authorizes a resumption of testing.

Many Russians believe that the United States wants to resume testing, not to check on the safety of its existing arsenal, but to perfect new types of "third-generation" nuclear weapons that would be more sophisticated than anything in the Russian arsenal.



Troops loyal to a rebel leader, the former colonel Suret Huseynov, patrolling the outskirts of Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, on Friday.

## Azerbaijan Leader Calls Vote a State Coup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BAKU**, Azerbaijan — The beleaguered president of Azerbaijan accused parliament on Friday of carrying out a coup when it voted to turn his powers over to the nation's former Communist leader.

"I regard the declaration of parliament as contrary to the constitution," Abulfaz Elchibey said, in a statement transmitted from a remote mountain retreat. Mr. Elchibey, who was popularly elected, fled the capital ahead of a rebel advance last week.

Late Thursday, lawmakers in the former Soviet republic voted to hand over his powers to the parliament speaker, Geidar Aliev, a former member of the Soviet Union's Politburo and the longtime party boss of Azerbaijan.

"I consider this state coup, carried out by parliament, to mean the completion of the military coup," Mr. Elchibey said.

Mr. Elchibey has refused to leave his home village near Nakhichevan until rebel troops surrounding Baku are withdrawn.

Declaring himself fully able to carry out his duties, Mr. Elchibey said that "as legal president, I will continue using all democratic means at my disposal to overcome the consequences of the coup."

Mr. Elchibey was elected in June 1992 in a nationalist backlash against the former Communist government.

He technically remains in office without power, pending a report from a government commission investigating the deaths of 70 people in a clash earlier this month between government and rebel forces in Azerbaijan's second city, of Gyanzha, the rebel stronghold in the northwest.

The rebels are led by Suret Huseynov, a former colonel deposed by Mr. Elchibey earlier this year. Mr. Huseynov has demanded that

Mr. Elchibey resign for bungling Azerbaijan's five-year war with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh, a mostly Armenian enclave inside Azerbaijan.

Mr. Elchibey has said he will step down if the panel concludes he is to blame for the Gyanzha deaths. If he does not resign, parliament is expected to impeach him and call new elections.

Fighting has continued in Gyanzha, with two rebel leaders reported killed.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has been trying to engineer a negotiated peace in the bitter conflict and was about to deploy observers. But the new crisis has put the peace plan on hold.

It was unclear whether parliament's decision to hand power to Mr. Aliev would resolve Azerbaijan's political crisis. Mr. Huseynov and Mr. Aliev have been vying for power since Mr. Elchibey fled Baku. (AP, AFP)

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Russia Surprised by Japan Fund Cut

**MOSCOW** (AFP) — Russia said Friday that it was "at the very least surprised" by Japan's contention that a proposed \$4-billion-dollar privatization fund from the Group of Seven nations should be scaled down to \$500 million. Interfax reported.

A Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Sergei Yastrebnyy, said in a briefing that the comment made by Foreign Minister Kabin Murov of Japan this week demonstrated that Japan lacked "a positive approach" to the Tokyo talks.

President Bill Clinton announced the privatization fund during the Vancouver meeting with President Boris N. Yeltsin in April, but U.S. participation in the aid package is conditional on that of other G-7 governments.

## Khmer Rouge Accepts Advisory Role

**PHNOM PENH** (AP) — The Khmer Rouge on Friday accepted an advisory role in the interim government, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the head of state, welcomed the news that the Khmer Rouge president, Khieu Samphan, planned to return to the capital from self-imposed exile in September.

The moves softened the Khmer Rouge's increasing isolation since it boycotted last month's UN-organized election. The group is crucial to Cambodia's stability because its more than 10,000 guerrilla fighters control a fifth of the national territory.

The Khmer Rouge radio said the group would accept Prince Sihanouk's offer for it to serve as an adviser to a temporary administration that will rule until the newly elected government takes office in August.

## 18 Killed in Fire at a French Clinic

**RENNES**, France (AFP) — Eighteen people were killed when a fire swept through a psychiatric clinic as patients slept early Friday in suburban Bruc, rescue services said. Thirty-five people were injured, five seriously, and were in hospital.

The victims were 17 patients, who were burned to death or suffocated as they slept, and a night watchman, officials said. One person was missing.

The director of the clinic said most of the patients did not understand what was going on when firemen rushed in to wake them. "Some reacted violently," she said. "One threw herself out a first-floor window." Firemen said the cause of the fire was not immediately known.

## U.S. Tanker Hit in Mogadishu Port

**WASHINGTON** (Reuters) — A U.S. tanker was hit by a shell in Mogadishu's port on Friday and was leaking fuel, the U.S. Navy Staff Command said. It said that the American Osprey was hit by a shell, possibly a rocket-launched grenade, at the pier while it was offloading fuel.

"The ship's master reports there are no fires, no flooding and no injuries, but the ship is leaking cargo fuel," the command said. Officials said initial reports indicated that the ship had a four-inch (10-centimeter) hole 12 feet, or 3.6 meters, below the main deck on its starboard side.

About 200 barrels of cargo have leaked so far, the statement said. The Osprey has a crew of 30 and was carrying about 108,000 barrels of fuel for UN peacekeepers.

## Civilian Rule Again Vowed in Lagos

**LAGOS** (NYT) — Nigeria's military leader, General Ibrahim Babangida, insisted Friday that a democratically elected government would be installed as scheduled in August, despite his announcement of presidential elections held earlier this month.

General Babangida, who was speaking to reporters after a meeting with senior military and police officers in Nigeria's capital, Abuja, said he would explain his plans in a speech to be broadcast to the nation on Saturday. The speech had been scheduled for Friday night. "We are committed to democracy," he added, "we shall install a democratically elected president."

His remarks, coming after nearly two weeks of political upheaval, did little to assuage the fears of many Nigerians who are convinced that the military has no intention of ending its decade-long grip on power.

## Court Won't Limit Punitive Damages

**WASHINGTON** (NYT) — The Supreme Court upheld a \$10 million award of punitive damages for a \$19,000 injury, in a ruling that again dashed the hopes of critics of the tort system who wanted the court to place a meaningful constitutional limit on punitive damages.

The 6-to-3 ruling made little if any new law, and no one opinion attracted a majority of five votes. It was the fifth time in recent years that the justices had failed to issue a definitive ruling on punitive damages after suggesting they were troubled by the issue and were willing if not eager to do something about it.

In a plurality opinion by Justice John Paul Stevens, the court upheld a ruling by the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, which in turn had upheld a jury's verdict in a case involving disputed rights to an oilfield in McDowell County, West Virginia. The jury found that TKO Production Corp. acted in bad faith when it brought a frivolous lawsuit intended to deprive Alliance Resources, Inc. of oil and natural gas royalties TKO had promised to pay in return for Alliance's rights to the property.

## For the Record

• Michael Heseltine, the British trade and industry secretary, on Friday left a Venice hospital where he had been treated after a heart attack. He headed home for Britain. (Reuters)

• John Wheeler, 53, a Conservative member of the British Parliament, was named Friday to succeed John Mates, who resigned Thursday under fire as junior minister for Northern Ireland. (AFP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.S. Orders Airline Cabin Air Probe

**WASHINGTON** (NYT) — Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña has ordered a preliminary inquiry into the air quality of airplane cabins. To cut costs, U.S. airlines have been circulating less fresh air in flight. Flight attendants and passengers have complained of headaches, nausea and other health problems, especially after long flights.

Richard Mintz, a spokesman for Mr. Peña, said officials would be working with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other government health agencies to assess the levels and potential dangers of airborne toxins, viruses and bacteria.

Air France navigation staff based in Noumea, New Caledonia, have ended a strike for better working conditions after three weeks following an agreement with the company, an official source said. (AFP)

Switzerland will open a new Geneva bypass this weekend that completes the missing link on a highway from the Balize to the Mediterranean. Built over 12 years at a cost of 1.3 billion Swiss francs (\$800 million), it takes the favored route of Scandinavian and German drivers sweeping round the city and down the Rhône Valley to the sea. (Reuters)

The Grand Musee museum in Nice has reopened after six years of renovations. Housed in a 17th-century Italian-style villa, the museum contains nearly 600 paintings, drawings, engravings and sculptures by the French artist, who died in Nice in 1954 at 87. (Reuters)

## Iraq's Nuclear Fuel to Go to Russia

Reuters

**BAGHDAD** — A team of United Nations nuclear experts arrived in Iraq on Friday to arrange for the removal of uranium that Baghdad could have used to make a bomb, UN officials said. The uranium is to be sent to Russia.

"We are going to work with Iraqis to try to arrange for the removal of irradiated fuel from Iraq," said Boh Kelley, a nuclear engineer at the International Atomic Energy Agency, who is leading the team.

A UN spokesman, Jan Fischer, said in Bahrain that Russia had won a contract to take radioactive fuel that Iraq could have used in making a nuclear bomb.

The 10 inspectors are to make detailed arrangements for the removal of about 40 kilograms (90 pounds) of irradiated fuel, which the spokesman said was enough for one or two bombs.

Under terms of the Gulf War cease-fire, Iraq is required to dismantle its weapons of mass destruction and permit inspections by UN teams.

Contractors in several countries had either

sought or been asked to undertake the removal and processing of the fuel. The Russian Ministry of Nuclear Energy, Minatom, won the contract. The spokesman did not say how much it was worth.

The environmental lobby is active in Russia, but the spokesman said 40 kilograms is only a tiny fraction of the stocks of fuel held by Russia. "It's a speck of dust compared to what's already there," he said.

The inspection team arrived as the United Nations and Iraq disputed the installation of remote cameras at two rocket test sites near Baghdad.

President Bill Clinton said in Washington on Friday that the standoff over monitoring the test sites was serious and must be resolved quickly.

Baghdad has refused to allow UN inspectors to install the cameras. It has also refused to remove chemical production equipment to a destruction site, as requested, according to UN officials.

"It is quite serious," Mr. Clinton said. "I would expect that the matter will have to be resolved one way or the other in the fairly near future."

## KURDS: Turkey Warns of Weekend Terrorist Attacks

Continued from Page 1

assassination of rival Kurdish militants.

Of the 13 men who took over the Munich consulate, 12 are Turkish citizens and 11 reside in Germany, prosecutors said. The hostage-takers could receive as long as 15 years in prison for holding the consulate staff and for seeking to blackmail the Bonn government.

The hero of the drama was Bernd Schmidbauer, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's chief aide on intelligence matters. Thursday morning, shortly after the Kurds took over the consulate at 9 A.M., a terrorist who called himself "Memo" called the embassy in Bonn from inside the consulate. Memo demanded to speak to Mr. Kohl but was transferred instead to the embassy situation room, where Mr. Schmidbauer joined the call.

According to police accounts, Memo at first resisted talking to Mr. Schmidbauer, saying he had never heard of him. But Mr. Schmidbauer kept Memo talking, if erratically, for an hour.

"We had a very nervous criminal," Mr. Beckstein said. "Our concept was to win time and calm the situation. Time works in favor of the security authorities."

In a second call later in the day, Mr. Schmidbauer persuaded

Memo to agree to an in-person meeting. While police psychologists and negotiators worked on getting the Kurds to release all women hostages, Mr. Schmidbauer flew to Munich, arriving at 8:15 P.M.

After he held a planning session with the police, he and Memo met on the sidewalk outside the consulate and talked for an hour. The Kurd initially insisted that Mr. Kohl appear on television to demand that Turkey cease hostilities against Kurdish settlements. "I categorically rejected that," Mr. Schmidbauer, told the German news agency DPA.

Instead, the German official said he focused on persuading Memo that "there was no further purpose in occupying the consulate." Finally, just before midnight, Memo and the other Kurds surrendered their weapons — two pistols, two gas-firing pistols, a tear-gas sprayer and a knife — and came out of the building with the hostages.

"Reason prevailed," Mr. Beckstein said. "No deal was made that we need be ashamed of."

The hostage-takers are likely to be tried in Germany rather than deported to Turkey because German law forbids extradition of prisoners to a country in which they might face the death penalty.

## Amazon Study Cites Worsening Harm to Fauna

Reuters

**WASHINGTON** — Fewer trees are being cut in the Amazon rain forest than previously estimated, but three times as many animal and plant species are being killed or pushed near extinction as remote sanctuaries are disrupted, according to a new study.

NASA-supported satellite research of the Brazilian Amazon found that an average of 5,800 square miles (15,000 square kilometers) of trees were cleared annually from 1978 to 1988. Earlier studies had found that 15,000 square miles and more were being deforested each year during the same period.

"We found one-half to one-third of what some people have been estimating," Compton Tucker, a research scientist at the Goddard Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said at a news conference.

Though the improved picture for deforestation is encouraging, said Mr. Tucker, "if you are talking about biological diversity, then I don't see any reason for optimism."

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Bronx's Fort Apache Is Closing Up Shop

Next month, the New York precinct police station known as Fort Apache, the Bronx will close, and its officers will move to a gleaming new \$13.5-million building seven blocks away. The move symbolizes the renaissance of the neighborhood itself.

The South Bronx is still poor, and rife with drug-dealing and prostitution. But, the New York Times reports, it is not the human zoo depicted in the 1981 movie, "Fort Apache, the Bronx." By the time the film was made, the precinct had actually earned a second nickname, "Little House on

the Prairie," because two-thirds of the 93,900 people who lived within its boundaries in 1970 had fled.

These days, new single-family dwellings rise from lots once strewn with trash. "It was a neighborhood that rebuilt itself," said Mario Toliano, vice president of Sebo Inc., the church-based developer responsible for 3,000 new houses and apartments in the area.

The old station house, a stocky stone bunker built in 1914, has been given landmark status by the city. After an \$8 million renovation it will house the headquarters for Bronx detectives and other police specialty units.

**Short Takes**  
A judge in a Seattle small claims court rejected a lawsuit by Alfred J. Deskevics Jr., 51, a design engineer, to recover the \$1,154.53 he spent for treatments

to quit smoking. The judge said the three-year statute of limitations had expired, since the complainant had first tried to quit in 1971. Mr. Deskevics said he recovered the expense of nicotine patches, doctor's visits and a health club membership. He said he was uncertain about filing an appeal.

Automobile manufacturers are usually delighted to see their products used in films — so delighted, indeed, that most of them offer movie studios the same basic deal: vehicles used on screen are free, except for insurance and the cost of any post-production repairs. No cars are provided for off-camera use by the cast or crew. There are several taboos, however. No negative portrayals of loaned cars are allowed. If a production needs a car for a bad guy to drive, it can go out and buy one.

"I like bread the old-fashioned way," says Tony Kornheiser in the Style section of The Washington Post. In a lament for the good old days of plain food, he denounces bread that contains sun-dried cherries, or walnuts, or basil, or cheese, or olives. He would prefer bread "without the enthralling contents of the 'Whole Earth Catalog,' inside." He adds, "Have you seen what they've done to chicken lately? And I date 'lately' from the time 'spaghetti' was officially replaced in the language by 'pasta.' You can't get chicken salad anymore. You can get chicken terrine, or chicken primavera, or chicken andouille, or chicken in pesto sauce." But "if you want plain chicken, it has to be 'broasted chicken,' which is a chicken raised by liberals."

Arthur Higgbee

I have lost a man of stature and a close friend

**DIEGO GIORDANO**

• 1915 + 12.05.1993

He will be sadly missed by

**DRAGOS EMMANUEL WITKOWSKA**

June 1993

STATE Bell Rings

Fuel or

Behind the

Way From Poitth

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# STATESIDE / NOW, SEEKING COMPROMISE

## Bell Rings for Round 2 on the Deficit

By David S. Hilzenrath  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After all the delicate deals, presidential appeals and political arm-twisting it took to get versions of President Bill Clinton's package of tax increases and spending cuts through first the House and now the Senate, the process is about to begin anew.

It falls to a panel of House and Senate negotiators — led by the House Ways and Means Committee chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, and the Senate Finance Committee chairman, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York — to bridge the differences between the two.

The challenge for the conference committee will be to craft a compromise that will continue to command the support of majorities in both chambers, which will have to vote again on the result.

For the administration, it will be one more chance to try to shape the outcome. The administration will have to rely on its persuasive power. Although Mr. Clinton could veto the final product if he found it objectionable, few lawmakers consider that a credible threat.

For politicians confronting an array of unpopular choices about whose taxes to raise and whose programs to cut, the conference committee can relieve some of the pressure. Deals struck earlier to move the bill through legislative logjams since the Senate Finance Committee

can be undone, and positions taken for public consumption can be revised without personal accountability.

Congressional officials said the conference could begin as soon as next week and could take several weeks to complete.

The conferees will have to resolve some of the most bitterly contested issues in the budget package:

• The energy tax. The House bill includes a modified version of the broad-based tax Mr. Clinton pro-

posed on most forms of energy, from the electricity that powers factories to the natural gas that heats homes. The Senate rejected that proposal, opting instead for a 4.3-cent-per-gallon tax limited to transportation fuels such as gasoline, diesel and jet fuel.

• Investment incentives. The Senate proposed scrapping or reducing many tax breaks passed by the House that were central to Mr. Clinton's strategy for encouraging investment and promoting eco-

nomie growth. They include incentives for the development of high-speed rail systems, credits for hiring youth apprentices, relief for businesses with large investments in plant and equipment and relief from the capital gains tax for people who make direct, long-term investments in small businesses. The Senate proposed to increase the tax on profits from the sale of securities and other assets for the wealthiest taxpayers.

• Medicare. The House proposed restraining the growth of Medicare by \$50 billion over five years, but the Senate called for another \$10 billion of savings. The additional Senate cuts are designed to come from payments to doctors, hospitals and other health care providers.

• The Earned Income Tax Credit. The House endorsed Mr. Clinton's proposal to expand this wage booster for the working poor by \$28.3 billion over five years, but the Senate approved an increase of only \$18.3 billion. The Senate version provides somewhat smaller benefits and a lower income ceiling for beneficiaries.

• Real estate. The House inserted a provision that would ease the tax liabilities of real estate developers and others who cannot repay mortgages on commercial real estate. Advocates said it would help troubled developers negotiate easier repayment terms with lenders. But the Senate deleted that provision.

Category	Change
Revenue	\$-57
Expenditures	\$-31
Surplus	\$26
Debt	\$216
Interest	\$338
Other	\$709
Total	\$25,195

Source: Congressional Budget Office



Vice President Al Gore speaking Friday on Capitol Hill, backed up by Senators Jim Sasser of Tennessee, the Budget Committee chairman, left, and George J. Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader.

### Rebel Democrats

WASHINGTON — Six of the 56 Democrats in the Senate defected from President Bill Clinton and voted against the deficit-reduction package early Friday morning. The six were Richard H. Bryan of Nevada, Dennis DeConcini of Arizona, J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana, Frank R. Lautenberg of New Jersey, Sam Nunn of Georgia, and Richard C. Shelby of Alabama. Republicans were united in opposing the bill.

### BUDGET: A Close Decision

Continued from Page 1 and other programs continue to rise and the government borrows to pay bills.

In the final moments before the vote, the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said that with this package Mr. Clinton "has earned his place on Mount Tax-moore."

The majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, countering said: "There is no other alternative. If you mean to reduce the deficit, you must vote for this package."

Democratic leaders had predicted victory, but they and the White House scrambled until the last minute to secure votes, and Mr. Gore presided to cast the needed winning vote. Patty Murray, Democrat of Washington, and Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania — both recuperating from surgery — did not vote.

The White House spokesman, Dee Dee Myers, said the narrowness of the vote was understandable.

"We would have preferred to have had 100 votes but that was never possible," she said. "It's a tough package and it was a tough vote. We're just grateful it got done."

It was the first time a vice president had broken a Senate tie vote in six years. "I'll wager that this time next year, you're likely to see the individuals who had the courage to vote for this economic plan taking credit for the economy recovery," Mr. Gore predicted.

But many Democrats who backed the package did so with only muted praise. "The deficit-reduction package is not the magic bullet that overnight makes the problem go away," said Bill Bradley of New Jersey in declaring his support.

"This package is a first step only, and we have a long way to go," How closely the final package resembles Mr. Clinton's original plan, announced in February, will depend on the outcome of the House-Senate conference, where Mr. Clinton has said he would focus his efforts.

Senator David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma and one of the president's critics on the Democratic side, said Mr. Clinton "can't stand back and be neutral in the conference committee."

"He's going in here to weigh in," Mr. Boren said. "Whether he weighs in on the side of holding the line on more spending cuts and less taxes, or whether he weighs in on the other side of the spectrum will do a lot to define him."

Instead of fighting over every detail of the plan, as it did in the House, the administration emphasized its broad goals during the Senate debate. (Reuters, WP, AP)

## Funds or Not, Aspin Favors 'Win-Win' Strategy

By John Lancaster  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Les Aspin says the United States can and should preserve its ability to fight and win two regional wars at once, even while making big cuts in forces and personnel.

Mr. Aspin, in a speech Thursday at Andrews Air Force Base, apparently signaled a course correction for the Pentagon, which is in the final weeks of a huge internal effort to chart a new force and strategy for the post-Cold War era.

Just a few weeks ago, Pentagon policy planners had been moving toward a strategy in which the United States would plan for sequential, rather than simultaneous, conflicts. The idea was that if two regional wars erupted at once, the nation would throw

massive amounts of force into the first conflict and use air power to hold the line in the second. After winning the first war, U.S. forces would go on to win the second.

Mr. Aspin, however, appears to have reconsidered what has been dubbed the win-hold-win option. "After much discussion and analysis, we've come to the conclusion that our forces must be able to fight and win two major regional conflicts, and nearly simultaneously," the defense secretary said.

Mr. Aspin has not offered details of how the strategy would translate into hardware and personnel, so it is impossible to discern whether his remarks constituted a shift in substance or packaging. To some critics, the strategy question is academic anyway, since the Pentagon already is under orders to cut \$88 billion from its budget over the next four

years and has relatively little room to maneuver.

"We're wrapping a veneer of strategy on a budget that's already been decided," said a mid-ranking officer who is tracking the strategy review inside the Pentagon.

Mr. Aspin, however, contends that while he has to live within these constraints, he still has wide latitude to shape the military. According to a senior official who reflects Mr. Aspin's views, the defense secretary may choose to preserve some force structure by shifting funds from weapons-modernization accounts.

Mr. Aspin sketches a number of options for doing more with less. He said, for example, that the United States could maintain its ability to win two simultaneous wars by relying more heavily on technology, in particular "smarter" anti-armor weapons that can defeat enemy tanks at great distances.

Mr. Aspin also asserted the need to maintain a strong overseas presence by using smaller forces more creatively. He said, for example, that a "sustained naval presence" in the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf and the Gulf does not necessarily need to be filled with naval battle groups built around aircraft carriers. In some circumstances, he said, the nation could do the job with smaller expeditionary forces or air force squadrons rotated to land bases in the regions.

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## Health Administrator Is Named as AIDS Czar

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton on Friday named Kristine Gebbie, the former Washington state health administrator, to be the first AIDS czar, saying the nation must "look for unprecedented remedies to unprecedented problems."

Mr. Clinton's new health administrator, Kristine Gebbie, whose formal title will be AIDS policy coordinator, "a proven health-care leader," said Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Gebbie, a former nursing professor who left the Washington state job this spring after four years, will oversee a \$2.7 billion effort to combat the disease and lend comfort to its victims. She steps into a job that has existed only in title. The authority and duties of the position have never existed before, but circumstances now require us to look for unprecedented remedies to unprecedented problems," Mr. Clinton said. (AP)

## With Usual Flourish, Wilder Challenges Robb

WASHINGTON — Employing the dramatic, offbeat style he relishes, Governor L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia made the expected announcement at an unexpected place and time. He is running against his bitter political enemy and fellow Democrat, Charles S. Robb, for Mr. Robb's Senate seat next year.

Mr. Wilder said he planned to challenge Mr. Robb within the Democratic Party for the nomination. But, Mr. Wilder warned, if he feels he is being denied a fair shot by the party, he may run as an independent.

He chose to make one of the most important announcements of his political career at an event that was not even on his public schedule — the taping of an interview program on Black Entertainment Television. The show is recorded in Washington, but Mr. Wilder's announcement is not scheduled to be aired until Sunday.

While Mr. Wilder had promised he would make an announcement before he left for Central America on Sunday, party activists and reporters were expecting the governor to schedule a major media event in Richmond. (WP)

## Congress and Gay Groups Near Agreement

WASHINGTON — After months of negotiations, the Clinton administration, Congress and homosexual rights groups have narrowed their differences over homosexuals' service in the military. Nevertheless, officials say, two major hurdles remain: defining precisely the extent to which homosexuals in uniform may speak about their sexual orientation, and whether to declare homosexuality incompatible with military service.

As Defense Secretary Les Aspin prepares his recommendations for President Clinton, scheduled July 15, it has become clear that they will fall short of Mr. Clinton's campaign pledge to unconditionally lift the Pentagon's ban on homosexuals. But all the parties seem open to a compromise.

"There has been a lot of progress," said Representative Barney Frank, the Massachusetts Democrat leading the fight in Congress to lift the ban. "The gap is not unbridgeable. But it still may not be bridged."

The compromise the administration is trying to reach in win the endorsement of important lawmakers, the Pentagon and most homosexual rights groups is some version of the approach called "don't ask, don't tell." (N17)

## Only Senate Can Save Supercollider Now

WASHINGTON — The Senate is once again the only thing standing between life and death for the \$10 billion supercollider supercollider. The House voted, 280 to 150, to kill the project already being built in Texas. The House also voted to pull the plug on the supercollider last year, but the Senate rule to its rescue.

This year, however, backers say the 130-vote chasm separating House opponents and supporters sends the Senate a strong message that may be difficult to overcome.

"The House didn't give us a lot to build on," said Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas. "I don't think it's fatal, obviously, in that we still have an opportunity to do in the Senate what we did last year. But it's disappointing." (AP)

## Quote/Unquote

Representative Sherrod Brown, Democrat of Ohio, before the House voted to terminate the supercollider. "Welcome to Jurassic park. Like the dinosaurs of old, the supercollider is lumbering once again across the legislative landscape, searching, foraging, seeking more federal dollars for its survival." (AP)

## Behind the Yale Bomb: Mystery Campus Terrorist

By Stephen Labaton  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A letter bomb that wounded a prominent computer science professor at Yale University has identified the re-emergence of a mysterious bomber who terrorized campuses and high-tech industry companies around the country since the 1970s, federal officials say.

The authorities said they believed that the package that exploded Thursday at the computer science center at Yale, in New Haven, Connecticut, had come from the same person who sent a bomb to a professor at the University of California at San Francisco on Tuesday, and who has sent 12 other similar packages since 1978.

Scores of law-enforcement officials have tried for years to track down the bomber, whom they dubbed Unicorn, for University Bomber. The authorities have never been able to establish a motive or precise pattern to the bombings, but officials said the bomber's distinct signature was clear this week from the material used to make the bombs. They also made the connection to the earlier incidents from a

letter received Thursday by The New York Times.

The letter, which was postmarked June 23 from Sacramento, California, warns of "a newsworthy event," and identifies its author as "a group calling ourselves 'FC.'" It promises to "give information about our goal at some future time." Authorities said the bomber had previously identified himself as FC.

William S. Sessions, the FBI director, said the agency had sent a message by computer network to most university computer science departments to be on the alert for suspicious packages.

The bomb at Yale went off in the hands of David Gelernter, 38, the director of undergraduate studies in computer science at Yale. Moments after the bomb exploded, ripping off his shirt, he ran from his fifth-floor office at Yale's computer science center building to a health clinic a block away, leaving a trail of blood.

Mr. Gelernter's condition was upgraded from critical to serious after surgery. He suffered severe wounds to his abdomen, chest, face and hands.

Mr. Gelernter, who had studied to become a rabbi, is best known for inventing an innovative computer programming language he named Linda, after the pornography star Linda Lovelace. It has attracted a wide following in both the scientific world and in certain commercial applications, including publishing and computer animation. He has also expressed a strong commitment to applying computer technology to a wide array of social and economic problems.

Officials said that after the bombing, the switchboard at the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in West Haven, Connecticut, received a call from someone who said, "You are next."

Mr. Gelernter's brother, Joel, an assistant professor of psychiatry at the Yale Medical School, works at the medical center, but Dean Eserman, assistant chief of the New Haven police force, said the authorities did not know if the bombing and the phone threat were related.

Joel Gelernter is also a specialist in genetics, and the authorities said they did not know if threats to him were also connected to the bombing Tuesday in California.

The victim in California was Charles Epstein, a geneticist, who lost several fingers and suffered a broken arm and severe abdominal injuries when he opened a padded brown envelope at his home in Tiburon, near San Francisco. Mr. Epstein, 59, continued recuperating Thursday. He is widely known for his research into Down's Syndrome and other genetic defects and heads the university's division of medical genetics.

Law enforcement officials said that they believed the mail bombs were the latest in a series of deadly threats that have been mailed or placed by the bomber since May 26, 1978. The bombs have injured 21 people and killed one, Campbell Scrutton, the owner of a Sacramento computer shop, on Dec. 11, 1985.

While most of the bombs apparently have been sent to people who work extensively with computers and in high-technology fields, investigators have been at a loss to establish a more concrete pattern and motive.

## Away From Politics

• The federal base closing commission voted Friday to close the Charleston, South Carolina, naval shipyard, while deciding to keep open the shipyards in Norfolk, Virginia, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The vote also voted to shut the Plattsburgh Air Force Base in New York and K.I. Sawyer AFB in Michigan and to scale back operations at Homestead AFB near Miami, March AFB near Los Angeles and Griffiss AFB in New York state.

• Two Endeavour astronauts secured a satellite's loose antennas when they left the shuttle on a spacewalk to help NASA train for the Shuttle Space Telescope repair mission. G. David Low and Peter Wisoff, tethered to the shuttle as they moved about Endeavour's payload bay, spent more than two hours on their first job: securing two wayward antennas on a European science satellite locked in the shuttle's cargo bay.

• The latest wave of violent crime in Washington, in which 17 people have been killed since Monday, is prompting comparisons to Somalia and frustrating officials who recently boasted that they were beginning to get the lawless under control. Police suggest that much of the violence is linked to gang warfare. As of Thursday, the homicide total for the year had reached 216, seven more than the same date last year.

• The Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations has determined that the financial problems of Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield, the largest nonprofit health insurer, are largely a result of its own mismanagement and not unfair competition. (AP, WP, FT)

## Campbell Takes Office in Canada

### Setting Example, Prime Minister Cuts Cabinet by a Third

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
OTTAWA — Kim Campbell took office on Friday, the first woman to be prime minister in Canada, in a bid by the governing Conservatives to recover popularity in time to win elections this year. She succeeded Brian Mulroney, who retired after almost nine years in office and had become Canada's most disliked postwar leader.

Mrs. Campbell, 46, quickly moved to make her mark on government by slashing the size of the cabinet by almost one-third, to 24 posts from 35, as a cost-saving measure.

She appointed her main rival for the leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party, Jean Charest, a native of Quebec, as her deputy prime minister and minister of industry and consumer affairs.

Mr. Charest was also charged with regional development in the French-speaking province, which is key in winning a majority in gener-

al elections that Mrs. Campbell must call before November.

Gilles Loiseleur, a Quebec nationalist and Mr. Mulroney's treasury board president, became finance minister. Tom Hockin, a business professor, was named trade minister.

Mrs. Campbell chose Perrin Beatty, 43, the former communications minister, as secretary of state for external affairs.

The prime minister, a lawyer from Vancouver who held the justice and defense portfolios under Mr. Mulroney, has vowed to freeze spending and do away with Canada's \$27.6-billion-a-year fiscal deficit in five years without raising new taxes.

Mrs. Campbell, Canada's first prime minister to be born in British Columbia, favors extending the North American Free Trade Agreement to Pacific-rim countries. She will have an uphill battle to revive the Progressive Conservative

Party's chances of holding onto power.

A Gallup poll released Thursday showed that the Conservatives have picked up support since Mr. Mulroney resigned, but are still trailing the opposition Liberals by 5 percentage points.

The poll said Conservative support has risen in 36 percent, from 31 percent a month ago, while the Liberals have advanced to 41 percent, from 39 percent, at the expense of the New Democratic Party, which has fallen to a 30-year low.

Mrs. Campbell has said that she will not undo the policies that turned Canadians against Mr. Mulroney, particularly free trade with the United States and a goods and services tax.

Mrs. Campbell won the leadership at the Conservative convention two weeks ago. (Reuters, AP)

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Austria	001-800-477-1111	Colombia-English	001-800-477-1111	Hong Kong	001-800-477-1111	Macao	001-800-477-1111	Puerto Rico	001-800-477-1111
Belgium	001-800-477-1111	Colombia-Spanish	001-800-477-1111	Hungary	001-800-477-1111	Malaysia	001-800-477-1111	San Marino	001-800-477-1111
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Canada (Home)	001-800-477-1111	Denmark	001-800-477-1111	Ireland	001-800-477-1111	Morocco	001-800-477-1111	Spain	001-800-477-1111
Canada (Phone)	001-800-477-1111	Dominican Republic	001-800-477-1111	Israel	001-800-477-1111	Netherlands	001-800-477-1111	Sweden	001-800-477-1111
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Belize	001-800-477-1111	El Salvador	001-800-477-1111	Japan	001-800-477-1111	Nicaragua (Managua)	001-800-477-1111	Taiwan	001-800-477-1111
Bolivia	001-800-477-1111	Finland	001-800-477-1111	Kenya	001-800-477-1111	Norway	001-800-477-1111	Thailand	001-800-477-1111
Brazil	001-800-477-1111	France	001-800-477-1111	Korea	001-800-477-1111	Paraguay	001-800-477-1111	Trinidad & Tobago	001-800-477-1111
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Hurting Their Own Cause

Despair and anger contributed to the attacks on Thursday by Kurdish militants against Turkish embassies and businesses in five European countries...

fiery Marxist group known in Turkey as the PKK, whose excesses have provoked bloodier excesses by the Turkish armed forces...

Clarity, Please, on Bosnia

The charitable explanation of President Bill Clinton's asking the German chancellor to support a lapsed American effort to arm Bosnia's Muslims is that his aides goofed...

political and military relief to the Muslims, he wanted the allies to say yes or no. Yes would mean he had allied consent but then would have to take certain risks...

Terror on the Hudson

New Yorkers are grateful for the story they did not have to read in their newspapers or experience firsthand. Both attacks on Hudson River tunnels...

reportedly an assassination target, calls for tougher border enforcement, making terrorism a capital crime and launching military strikes against terrorist nations...

Other Comment

A Bully Start by Mr. Kim: What president recently completed his first 100 days in office with an extraordinarily high popular rating...

Bosnia: Shame of the West: The European Community opted at the close of the summit meeting in Copenhagen to reject the "territorial solution" agreed to by the Serbs and Croats...

Let the Victors Not Forget Their Agenda

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — Cast your mind back, if you can, to that eons-ago time just after the Cold War had ended and the Gulf War had been won...

In the short time since the Cold War ended and the Gulf War was won, the West has lost its grip — and its sense of purpose.

able to distribute to others some of the good things they themselves now more safely enjoy. Second, they should carefully start on a program of spreading those good things...

can deal on farm trade. Without that farm deal there will be no new GATT agreement, and without a new set of GATT trading rules there will be an economic war of all against all...

Sharpening the danger, some Europeans now argue that the high labor costs of Europe's factories are another reason, in addition to the high prices of Europe's farmers, for building a protectionist wall around Fortress Europe...

Net result for the betting shop: three to two that nonproliferation is a dying cause, and that we are heading for a multi-nuclear world. And that program to spread some of the world's good things to its less fortunate people?

Private Investors Can Give Russia the Boost It Needs

By Georges Skorov

This is the second of two articles.

PARIS — There is currently no appropriate mechanism for international financial assistance to Russia and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe...

The IMF was conceived as an inter-governmental organization and is structured to deal with official authorities, states and governments. In the process of transition to a market economy, the chief players and potential beneficiaries of aid are private individuals, cooperatives and public enterprises...

pool of highly competent and poorly paid individuals, make it a unique investment opportunity. In the struggle for economic supremacy between the European Community, Japan and the United States...

That is a wrong attitude. No means should be spared to dismantle the monster; it is in the best interests of all. It would be cheaper, and a better use of Western taxpayers' money, than financing a renewed arms race.



Compassion Is in America's Interest

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — At last, the government of the United States is pulling itself together — White House, Congress, Supreme Court — to show how determined and targeted it can be when it comes to handling a social crisis.

survival. Is that a reason for America to panic against the ideals of immigration and refuge, which helped create the country?

Some Americans — liberals, radicals, conservatives — are astounded. They are connected by the belief that the open arms of American history helped make the country more than a large piece of real estate.

The Bomb: 'Just Stop Worrying'

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — A subtle and ominous change is starting to touch global efforts to keep new nations, beyond the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, from openly acquiring nuclear arms...

The victory they so recently won was the vindication of an idea — the idea that people everywhere have the right to run their own lives. Drop the "everywhere," and substitute "just in our bits of the world," and the proposition becomes meaningless.

International Herald Tribune

Private Investors Can Give Russia the Boost It Needs

pool of highly competent and poorly paid individuals, make it a unique investment opportunity. In the struggle for economic supremacy between the European Community, Japan and the United States...

That is a wrong attitude. No means should be spared to dismantle the monster; it is in the best interests of all. It would be cheaper, and a better use of Western taxpayers' money, than financing a renewed arms race.

1893: Blockade of Siam

PARIS — The news from Siam would be disquieting, were it not pretty certain that France had already come to an understanding with England in reference to the impending blockade of the Siamese Coast.

1918: Homage to Wilson

PARIS — The Municipal Council yesterday [June 26] decided to give the name of President Wilson to the avenue du Trocadéro.

1943: Not Even Gabriel

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] President Roosevelt renewed today [June 25] his arguments against one-man control of food supply and prices...

Assault On Rights Averted. Includes a vertical banner on the right edge of the page and a small advertisement for the European Conference in Barcelona at the bottom right.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairman. LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher. JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor...

# Assault On Rights Averted

## Vienna Talks End On Uplifted Note

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service  
VIENNA — With Western nations holding off an assault on human rights by a group of hard-line regimes, the World Conference on Human Rights ended on a surprisingly upbeat note Friday night as delegates called on the United Nations to play a larger role in denouncing abuses.

Western delegations were particularly pleased that, after lengthy bargaining, the conference endorsed an American proposal for the creation of a new post of High Commissioner on Human Rights as part of the effort to give the United Nations extra powers to monitor human rights.

More than anything, though, the United States and other Western nations were relieved that their worst fears — a retreat from the basic tenets of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the result of a bitter North-South clash — were not realized during the two-week meeting.

"We came to Vienna with less than high expectations," John Shattuck, the chief American delegate, said Friday night. "But we worked with other delegations to stop any backsliding on human rights. And, on balance, it was a successful event. It has produced a strong forward-looking document."

The West's main concern was that a bloc of mainly Asian nations, led by China, Iran and Syria, might succeed in an attempt to challenge the universality of human rights by arguing that they existed as a function of a country's history, level of development, cultural tradition and religion.

While the conference's final declaration does take note of these variables, however, it commits states to promote and protect all human rights "regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems." And it adds: "The universal nature of these rights and freedoms is beyond question."

Conversely, because the conference had agreed to work through consensus, only days ago it seemed unlikely that a High Commissioner on Human Rights would be approved. In the end, though, the conference recommended that the General Assembly consider the idea "as a matter of priority" at its annual session this fall.

The conference itself had no legislative authority, leaving special decisions to be taken later by other United Nations bodies. But it nonetheless broke new ground by extending the definition of human rights to embrace the special rights of children, minorities, indigenous people and, particularly, women.

"The key factor has been the unity of women at the conference," Roxana Carrillo, an official from the United Nations Development Fund for Women, said, referring to the strong presence of independent women's groups here.



**SPEEDY CHALLENGE**—Germany's new Social Democratic leader, Rudolf Scharping, left, being congratulated by the outgoing acting party leader, Johannes Rau, on Friday after his election at a party congress in Essen. Mr. Scharping, who will challenge Chancellor Helmut Kohl in next year's general elections, said in his speech that "we can build a Germany that nobody has to fear."

# Attali: Downfall of a Versatile High Flier

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Triggered by disclosures about extravaganzas at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the fall of Jacques Attali also reflects worries among donor governments, especially Washington, about a self-styled maverick banker operating in the controversial field of transforming former Communist economies.

For his detractors, Mr. Attali's limboing will be seen as compensation for a high-flying whiz kid who habitually overreached. His discomfiture is an embarrassing addition to President François Mitterrand's lengthening list of confidants fallen in disgrace.

Mr. Attali's strength comes from his undisciplined glee at his own free-wheeling intellect, enabling him to outsmart and outshine the classic civil servants who traditionally run France and major international institutions.

Now 49, Mr. Attali has had a meteoric career as a polymath in the tradition of French intellectuals: an economist who writes novels, and a policy wonk who also could hang out with talented rebels. His personality is a mixture of impetuosity and compelling personal warmth.

This disdain for more pedestrian minds than his own also seems to be Mr. Attali's tragic flaw. It was Mr. Attali's qualities as a brilliant outsider, a literary mind in a computerlike brain, that commended him to Mr. Mitterrand as a virtuous exponent of Socialist economics, first as a personal tutor and then in 1981 in the

president's office as an influential adviser. Functioning as the president's "idea man," he often concentrated tensions with the United States and Japan, despite a personal fascination with America. He helped inspire Mitterrand's policies starting with fruitless efforts to revive traditional Western development aid and culminating in the French-German push for a tighter European Community outlined in the Maastricht treaty.

At a defining moment of the Mitterrand presidency, he helped impose the view that France should dump the Socialist inflationary policies and stay in the European currency grid. Generally, however, his maverick views — and lack of bureaucratic follow-up — estranged U.S. and other foreign officials working with him as the French "sherpa" responsible for jointly preparing annual meetings of the Group of Seven major industrial democracies.

These tensions came to a head when Mr. Attali moved to the bank intended to spur economic revival in Eastern Europe. Created largely through French initiative, the new institution aroused uneasiness among many policymakers, especially in the United States and Britain, who were leery of a new quasi-international lending body.

Apprehensions were sharpened by Mr. Attali's lack of banking credentials and mercenary views. His advocacy of European solidarity seemed a swift conversion for a man who in 1981 publicly dismissed European culture as "colonialism" and extolled the Third World.

Germany and then the United States acquiesced in the bank's creation largely to deflect accusations of apathy about Eastern Europe, but many smaller countries, including the Netherlands and Sweden, resented what they saw as a deal that gave London its headquarters and Mr. Attali the top job.

When press disclosures suggested a lack of accountability in his spending — counterpointed by a plagiarism scandal involving his book "Verbatim" — a review of the bank's activities was triggered that finally forced him out.

Mr. Attali has never been tainted by personal financial scandal, but he has been criticized for extravagant business habits, including the use of private planes, that he acquired as a Mitterrand aide.

His ways suited Mr. Mitterrand, who often said that Mr. Attali had 10 ideas a day, one of which was good enough to pursue.

His appetite for work — writing a dozen books, apparently at dawn before going to work — has become legendary. So has his political cheekiness; putting his own desk just outside Mr. Mitterrand's office helped Mr. Attali gain prominence as the presidential gate-keeper.

From the outset, Mr. Attali — who left his native Algeria to graduate from two of the elite schools that traditionally provide top government talent — fit Mr. Mitterrand's wish to circumvent France's powerful administrative cadres.

But by intruding against the permanent bureaucracy, the Mitterrand presidency opened the way to irregularities, notably the corruption that disgraced several aides.

Private sector focus, infuriated a number of directors. "It just goes to show that Jacques Attali will do anything to keep his job," one board member said last week.

Intended as a response to his critics, Mr. Attali's reorganization plan in the end only managed to swell their numbers and increase their fury.

# Plotting for a Modern Japan

## Party Rebels Kept Secret Until Last Minute

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In the samurai dramas that attract millions of Japanese television viewers, those warriors from the feudal past always meet at some out-of-the-way inn, plotting the overthrow of their masters. In a modern reprise, Masayoshi Takemura and nine colleagues in parliament slipped into a hotel near the Imperial Palace the other night, took a room with a well-stocked minibar, and decided that the moment had arrived to ambush the old men who had ruled for 38 years.

"We were afraid to discuss it with anyone, even our wives," Mr. Takemura said. "Up to the last minute, I thought many in our group would back out."

After all, he noted, after four decades of unchallenged power, the party elders "know how to apply pressure." Until a few days ago, Mr. Takemura was a loyal member of the governing Liberal Democratic Party and led its reform committee.

For Mr. Takemura and a number of the younger rebels who sealed the fate of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's party that night — deciding to abandon it during a crucial no-confidence vote and let the government fall — this has been a wrenching week.

Immediately after the vote they all resigned from the party, turning their backs on the mentors who had nurtured their careers and financed their campaigns. And thus began a mass exodus from the Liberal Democratic Party that has cast Tokyo into the biggest frenzy of political realignment in decades and brought to an end a political order that had seemed invincible since 1955.

"We feel kind of released, but also kind of guilty," said Asahiko Mihara, 46, who took part in the coup and is now a member of a small new party, Habikari. A larger splinter group of 64 Liberal Democrats formed another new party, Renaissance. Both are likely to be involved in any coalition government.

"It is a very Japanese kind of guilt," Mr. Mihara said. "On the one hand, we have to stop our fealty to our seniors. On the other hand, I felt I had to pull the trigger. There needed to be reform — not revolution, but a steady move forward. And they would have none of it."

Until last year, Mr. Takemura and several other defectors said in recent conversations, they thought steady progress was being made. Many had come to know one another in a "study group." It came up with a list of reforms, from restrictions on campaign financing to the establishment of smaller constituencies, with one or two parliamentary representatives per district, rather than half a dozen.

But last week, the members of the study group concluded that they had been betrayed. Mr. Miyazawa, who had vowed that he would get a reform bill through parliament, suddenly began to waver.

Seiroku Kajiyama, the secretary-general of the governing party and an avowed enemy of reforms, told business leaders he would put the issue off "until we win a victory in the upper house election two years from now." He was betting that no one in the party would dare challenge him.

He was wrong. Mr. Takemura, 57, with a warm smile and a reputation as a man committed to bringing Japan's endless influence-peddling to an end, said he became "really desperate" when he discovered that the party leaders were on the other side.

"Here were our own leaders, and they were pushing the brake pedal and turning the steering wheel in the opposite direction," he said. That was when he summoned members of his study group to the Grand Palace Hotel, chosen because it is not usually frequented by party leaders.

That evening, they each signed a pledge to resign from the party. But for two days they kept it secret, until just minutes before the June 18 vote. Mr. Kajiyama was horror-stricken. "None of them had any idea what was coming," said Mr. Mihara.

Now the rebels find themselves cast into a main-season campaign without an umbrella. In preparation for the election July 18 they are racing back to their districts — but this time without the funds and the machine that make blanket coverage of Japan's cities possible. "We have not a penny whatsoever," Mr. Takemura said.

Investigators said the inquiry was now centering on Sheikh Abdel Rahman's contact to the eight men, whose alleged ringleader, the Sudan-born Sidiq Ibrahim Siddiq Ali, was the fundamentalist cleric's translator.

One investigator said they thought Sheikh Abdel Rahman "is the glue that holds this entire operation together" and added "he directs everything, as far as we can tell."

But the investigator admitted that prosecutors had no firm evidence to show Sheikh Abdel Rahman's direct involvement in the plot or the bombing of the World Trade Center last February. That crime led to the arrest of six Muslim fundamentalists.

At a news conference Thursday night, the sheikh said he had nothing to do with either group of alleged conspirators. He condemned "any act that will hurt the national security of America."

# NEWS ANALYSIS

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# SUDAN: Role in N.Y. Conspiracy?

Continued from Page 1  
the overthrow of the Egyptian government. Rachid Ghannouchi, the leader of the Tunisian fundamentalist movement called Nahda, and who is under a death sentence at home, also travels on a Sudanese passport.

Many top leaders of Algeria's banned Islamic Salvation Front also carry Sudanese travel papers. Many observers believe that the real power behind the Sudanese regime is Sheikh Turabi, long a member of the Muslim Brotherhood political group. Over the past decades it has established cells in virtually every Arab country.

A well-educated, fanatical fundamentalist, Sheikh Turabi allegedly has instituted a reign of terror in Sudan. About 600 army officers have been purged over the past two years by the Islamic government, and to further harden its grip on the country, Sheikh Turabi's Islamic front ordered the creation of its own Popular Army, modeled after the Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

The United States has orchestrated an unofficial embargo of Sudan and has spoken of instituting "safe havens" there for the non-Muslim southern Sudanese who reject Islamic rule.

Sudan's economy ranks among the poorest in the world. Inflation is out of control. The Sudanese pound is worth little. Most commerce is by barter. The government has been forced to end all subsidies on essential goods.

Sudan's relationships with its neighbors have deteriorated. Tunisia cut off diplomatic ties to protest Sudan's help to the Nahda fundamentalists. Algeria has accused Sudan of fomenting acts of terror by Algerian fundamentalists. Sudan's support for Iraq during the Gulf War created a rupture with virtually all the Arab Gulf regions.

# British Botler Loses Appeal On Champagne

Agence France Presse  
LONDON — An appeals court Friday banned a British beverage maker from using the word "champagne" on its bottles, ruling that it posed a threat to the French label.

The ruling reversed a lower court verdict in February that the carbonated soft drink called Elderflower Champagne, posed no threat to champagne.

The appellate court upheld a complaint by champagne houses that use of the word to describe the British drink, with its champagne-style bottles and wired corks, was a potential threat to the reputation of the genuine product.

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# RESIGN: Controversial Creator of European Development Bank Quits

Continued from Page 1  
complaints as small blots on an otherwise exemplary record. "He created this bank and he gave it a private sector focus that made it different from any other bank," insisted one senior EBRD official. Alone among the development banks, the EBRD was set up with an entrepreneurial focus and assigned to devote most of its resources to making private sector investments in its client countries.

On Friday many bank staffers still remained fiercely loyal to Mr. Attali. At a hastily convened midday meeting of the merchant banked arm of the institution, staffers reacted sadly to the announcement

of Mr. Attali's resignation. When one staff member suggested a round of applause in honor of Mr. Attali, it was eagerly offered.

"He has been a very controversial person," Brian Atwood, administrator for the U.S. Agency for International Development, said at a press conference in Moscow. Reuters reported, "I think people who head up banking organizations of that type shouldn't be quite so controversial."

But Roland Dumas, the former French foreign minister, leaped to Mr. Attali's defense, telling Reuters that the "Anglo-Saxon establishment" helped undercut him.

The British Treasury, saying it respected Mr. Attali's decision to resign, stressed that the overriding need now was for the bank to fulfill the role it had been created for.

A watershed was Mr. Attali's decision earlier this month to push for a major reorganization of the bank that would have merged its private sector arm with its government lending unit. Crucially, that plan called for a senior official from the World Bank, Ernest Stern, to be brought in as Mr. Attali's right hand man.

# WHITES: Building Stormed

Continued from Page 1  
ca moves toward its first all-race election with a year.

"If they don't make a place for the Afrikaner then they are declaring war on the Afrikaner," said Eugene Terre-Blanche, leader of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, who led the assault on the building clad in a camouflage uniform and a gold-branded general's cap. "Let Yugoslavia be a lesson."

The demonstration had been organized by a broad coalition of Afrikaner groups, including the Conservative Party, which is a participant in the 26-member negotiating forum, and the Afrikaner People's Front, which says it is determined to stay with nonviolent means to achieve its objective of an Afrikaner state. Leaders of both those organizations condemned the takeover of the building, insisting they had no idea Mr. Terre-Blanche's organization — the most militant of their alliance — was planning such an action.

"We cannot condone the damage to property, the foul language," said General Constand Viljoen, retired head of the South African Defense Force, who leads the Afrikaner People's Front. "We apologize."

The police response drew loud protest from black organizations, which contended that had the demonstrators been black, they would have been fired upon or otherwise dispersed before they made it to the front of the building.

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# RELIGIOUS SERVICES

AMSTERDAM	BERLIN	HAMBURG	ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES IN EUROPE & MIDEAST																																				
CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH 24 International, Evangelical, Protestant Sunday Service 10:30 a.m.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH English, Rotterdam, St. 13, 1000 Buitenh Sabbath, Bible study 10:45, worship at 12:30 and 7:30 p.m.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at TABBA FESTA SABBA, AM IMPELD 19, HAMBURG-Oldorf. Sabbath 10:30 a.m.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	BERLIN AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, cor. of Clay Alley & Pothofers St., S.S. 220 am. Worship 11 am. Tel: 030-9132021.	FRENCH RIVIERA CORNERSTONE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP w/ship at Hotel Medispa, Sophia Antipolis, 10:30 am.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	BONN/KÖLN THE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF BONN/KÖLN, 1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	HOLLAND TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 930, Worp 1020, Bunnik, near Utrecht, 1030 am. Tel: 071-75024.	BRUSSELS THE INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH OF BRUSSELS, Sunday School 8:30 am. and Church 10:45 am.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	FRANKFURT CHRIST THE KING, (Episcopal/Anglican), Sebastian-Filser, 22, U123 Miguel-Alba, Sun, Holy Communion 9 & 11 am.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	BREMEN INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH English language meets at Evangelisch-Freikirchliche Kirchengemeinde, Hohenstrasse 10, Bremen (the British) Sunday worship 12:30 D. Walker, pastor. Tel: 0471-12277.	KRAKOW INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP, U. Wypielanska 4, Krakow, 10:30 am. Tel: 022-62-4-09-49-32.	COPENHAGEN INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF COPENHAGEN, 27 Fregatvej, Nørst, near Falckhus, Street 10:30 & 7:30 p.m.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	MADRID COMMUNITY CHURCH, Worship and Church-School at 11:00 am.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	BUDAPEST INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH English language meets at Evangelisch-Freikirchliche Kirchengemeinde, Hohenstrasse 10, Bremen (the British) Sunday worship 12:30 D. Walker, pastor. Tel: 0471-12277.	MÜNCHEN INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MÜNCHEN, a English Language Services, Bible study 10:30, Worship Service 12:30, Pastor: phone 089-244.	FRANKFURT TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungen Allee 54 (J-Bahn Stn), Sunday School 9:30, worship 11 am. Tel: 059-35672.	MUNICH INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH English language, 1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	BUDAPEST INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH English language meets at Evangelisch-Freikirchliche Kirchengemeinde, Hohenstrasse 10, Bremen (the British) Sunday worship 12:30 D. Walker, pastor. Tel: 0471-12277.	GENEVA E.V. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Geneva, 20 N. de la Vierge, Sunday worship 8:30 & 9:45 am. & 11:00 in English. Tel: 022-3105038.	LONDON AMERICAN CHURCH in London at 79 Ten Tottenham Court Road, London W1, S.S. at 9:45 am. & 11:00 am.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	MONTE CARLO INT'L FELLOWSHIP, 9 Rue Louis-Napoleon, Sunday, Worship 11:00 & 8 p.m.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	BUDAPEST INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Sokos, Grand Napoléon Square, 1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	MOSCOW MOSCOW PROTESTANT CHAPLAINCY, UPK Hall, L.L. Little Palm 5, bldg. 2, Worp 9-11 am. S.S. Tel: 143-3662.	OSLO American Lutheran Church, Fregatvej, 15 Worship & Sunday School 10 am. Tel: 022-3105038.	PARIS and SUBURBS THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, (Episcopal/Anglican), Sun, 9 & 11 am. Sunday School for children and nursery care at 11 am.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	CELLE/HANNOVER INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Fyde dønsstrasse, Hertenstein, 15, Celle, S.S. 12:45, Worship 14:00, 30 min. Bible, 20 min.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	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DÜSSELDORF INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Eng- lish, s.s. 10:00, worship 11:30, Children's church on Tuesday.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	WARSAW WARSAW INTERNATIONAL CHURCH, Protestant English language, 10:30 am. (Sun- day) 11:00 am. (Sept.-May), 10 am. (June- Aug.)   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	ZÜRICH INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English language, worship services, Sunday School & Nursery, Sundays 11:30 am., Scharnengasse 25, Tel: 071-262525.	TOKYO ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, near Rabashi Stn, Tel: 3291- 3740.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	FRANKFURT INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP Evangelisch-Freikirchliche Gemeinde, Sonderstr. 11-18, 6900 Bad Homburg phone: 06134-22278 or 06134-22279.   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.	ZÜRICH INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF Waldenstrasse (Zürich), Switzerland, Rosenber- gstrasse 4, 4. Worship Services Sunday morning 11:00 am. Tel: 7102822.	BARCELONA INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH will meet at 11:00 am. at the Hilton Hotel for wor- ship (English language).   1030 Willem de 1516/16 or 020-52-4138.
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**EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION**

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH will meet at 11:00 am. at the Hilton Hotel for worship (English language). Anne Nelson, pastor, phone 4101051.

**EUROPEAN UNIVERSALISTS**

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- BREMEN: Tel: 0471-12277.
- FRANKFURT: Tel: 059-35672.
- GENEVA: Tel: 022-3105038.
- LONDON: Tel: 01-251-9138.
- MUNICH: Tel: 089-244.
- PARIS: Tel: 01-42-77-0577.

GENERAL INFORMATION: Tel: 021-55-1718.

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ART



One of Viollet-le-Duc's pastel drawings of the Alps (detail) in the Paris show.

Viollet-le-Duc's Passion

By Laura Colby  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—It's a very good thing that geometry was invented before the creation of the world, because without it it would have been impossible for the world to be formed.

So believed Eugene Viollet-le-Duc, the controversial 19th-century theorist and restorer of monuments, who was the most famous architect of his day. His vision of things, no matter how controversial, affects the way we perceive many of France's greatest monuments today, from the gothic cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris to the church of Sainte-Madeleine at Vézelay in Burgundy to the 15th-century wonder at Pierrefonds, outside Paris. All were restored by Viollet-le-Duc.

Now an exhibit at the Hôtel de Sully in Paris, through July 11, is shedding light on a little-known side of the famous architect: his love for mountaineering and considerable skill as a landscape painter, mapmaker and amateur geologist. The exhibit, of more than 170 paintings and sketches, also throws into high relief the principles—some might say, the flaws—that guided the architect in his building work.

He was fascinated with true-to-life restorations and drawings, studying everything from a church to a mountain down to the smallest detail. Yet, critics charge, for all his concern with realistic interpretation, there is something vaguely haunting and empty about the architect's work. It is sometimes Disney-esque with a startling accuracy, but lacking a soul.

His work on Notre Dame, 23 years in the making, resulted in a symbol of the city that is not much like the original built in 1163.

Many of the statues on the current church, for instance, are copies of those found in the cathedrals in Chartres or Reims. So are the stained glass windows. The interior was completely redone, but in the latter style that had been added centuries after the church was first built. Viollet-le-Duc said he was trying to be true to the building itself, without imposing his own views. But critics say he did just that, creating his own vision of the gothic cathedral par excellence, rather than restoring what Notre Dame was.

From an early age, Viollet-le-Duc, a gifted sketcher as well as architect, was drawn to mountain landscapes and spent much of his time climbing. While some artists sought inspiration in nature, or evidence of a higher being who created such grandeur, Viollet-le-Duc wanted to understand literally how mountains were built: the inclination of their bases, their basic geometric forms, the type of rock of which they were made. His sketches strive for accuracy, proper perspective, sometimes superimposing a geometric form on a seemingly haphazard peak.

Taken by themselves, his drawings are generally pleasant pastels-colored recreations of the French Alps and the Pyrenees. A few stand out from the standard landscape, evoking at once the beauty and menace one feels high in the mountains. "The Junction above the Grands-Mulets," for instance, shows a solitary group of climbers, antlike, heading toward an icy peak while finger-shaped glaciers curl around them like a fist about to clench.

But Viollet-le-Duc was less interested in conveying the impressionistic essence of a place than he was with realism, exactitude and geometry. When the Savoie region was ceded to France in 1860, Viollet-le-Duc was frustrated by the imprecis-

sion of the maps available at the time, and set about to describe the area surrounding Mont Blanc "as if from an aerial view 10 miles above the earth."

This was decades before the Wright brothers' invention, so his aerial view was based purely on mathematical calculations of how the Alps should look from above, not how they actually did. Viollet-le-Duc was an accomplished climber, and though he was well into his fifties, he tried to get at least three different perspectives of each peak, sometimes walking for 14 hours at a time. After eight years of painstaking work, he published in 1876 a book entitled "Le Massif du Mont Blanc" that is still used by geologists and admired for its completeness and accuracy.

Such encyclopedic work was a trademark of Viollet-le-Duc, who wrote several multi-volume references that are still essential even in modern-day schools of architecture, including a dictionary of French architecture from the 11th to the 16th century.

DRAWING mountain landscapes, similarly, was a way of cataloging them in hopes that such order would lead to understanding. Viollet-le-Duc's theory evolved to the point where he would calculate based on their current shape what mountains looked like thousands of years ago, in the earth's early days, and what they might look like centuries hence, as erosion and other forces took their toll.

But the result of these theories, critics complain, is that they are just that. Real life, real buildings, and even nature don't follow a strict set of rules. Viollet-le-Duc's later Alpine paintings, such as the wall mural found in his Lausanne home, La Vedette, show the problem: There he created a perfectly beautiful landscape, very realistic. But it was a purely theoretical one: This is how mountains in general SHOULD look, not how any particular do. Likewise, critics of Viollet-le-Duc called his restorations "defigurations" and even "destructions" as in later life the architect's drive to be true to the laws of nature led him to alter the way things really were in favor of the way, to him, they should have been, adding a turret here and a buttress there.

Italian Charm Lures Kremlin Treasures

By Ken Shulman

TORRE CANAVESE, Italy—What are the throne of Ivan the Terrible, the crown of Peter the Great, and the opulent, ambassadorial gifts received by Catherine the Great doing in this town of 500 inhabitants? This is the question that the directors of the many world-class museums who would have liked to have staged the stunning "The Treasures of the Kremlin" show are probably asking themselves.

The answer is Marco Datrino, a 52-year-old antique dealer in Torre Canavese, to whom the directors of the Kremlin museums have entrusted more than 100 choice objects from their country's artistic treasury, and who singlehandedly organized and financed the exhibit in this town, which is about a 30-minute drive from Turin and 90 minutes from Milan.

Datrino's rapport with the Russians dates back only to 1990, when the second-generation dealer traveled to Moscow hoping to scoop up icons, jewels, and Fabergé eggs that this hope was vain just 15 minutes into his visit at a meeting with Russian export officials and was tempted to board the next plane for Milan.

Instead, he stayed, and after two weeks in Russia returned to Italy with 100 paintings by state-sponsored 20th-century socialist realist artists, paintings that he neither desired nor truly understood. Still, to his surprise, these paintings sold out in less than 30 minutes at the show he held the following month.

Less than a year, Datrino became a point of reference for the blossoming Russian fine arts establishment, and hosted several other successful exhibits of 20th-century Russian realist art. This year, when the directors of the Kremlin Historical and Cultural Museum were looking for a private Western entrepreneur to host a "prototype" Russian cultural exhibit, they naturally opted for the familiar figure of Datrino.

Housed in Datrino's renovated 11th-century Torre Canavese castle, "The Treasures of the Kremlin," which closes July 4, is one of Europe's most spectacular—and least publicized—exhibits. Featuring 108 objects from the Kremlin's Historical and Cultural Museum, most of which had never before left Moscow, the show glitters and glows without being gaudy. This is not high art, but exquisite craftsmanship and encapsulated culture presented in a palatable, appealing, and sparkling package.

Not bound by a museum director's sobriety, Datrino gave vent to his merchant's instincts in shaping the venue for these Russian treasures. To create a suitable atmosphere, Datrino has had a replica of a 14th-century Russian fresco, suitably aged for the occasion, painted on the facade of the entry to the exhibit. Indoors, the walls are decorated with the reproduction of a 16th-century painting of the Kremlin.

The objects are housed in mirrored plexiglass cases that like a good jeweler's display accent their charms and hide their defects. It's hokey, but somehow in concert with the decidedly sumptuous spirit of the czars. Divided into three sections, the show begins with "The State," centered around the throne of Czar Ivan IV (The Terrible). Composed of a 16th-century wooden frame girded with ivory plates with sculpted reliefs of historical, mythological and heraldic themes, the throne was used through the late 19th century for coronations and official ceremonies. Leading up to the throne are the lavishly ornate gifts that ambassadors from the courts of London, Amsterdam, Paris, Hamburg and other European centers presented to the Russian rulers over the centuries.

Among these deliberately ostentatious gifts is "The Ship on Colossus," a 124-centimeter (48-inch) silver statue brought to Moscow by King Sigismund III of Vilnius in 1606 for the wedding of Czar Dimitri I (The False). Depicting a three-masted vessel resting on the head of a giant, the statue is delightfully finished and detailed, with the ship's crew, sails, and rigging all in view.

The show's second section, "The Power," is pitched around the crown of Peter the Great, a sable-lined headpiece on which the



Throne of Ivan the Terrible, above, in wood, ivory, iron and copper; 17th-century reliquary cover (detail) of St. Cyril Beloserskiy.



Throne of Ivan the Terrible, above, in wood, ivory, iron and copper; 17th-century reliquary cover (detail) of St. Cyril Beloserskiy.

greatest possible number of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds have been fitted in some semblance of order.

This section features the objects created between the 16th and 20th centuries by the Kremlin's goldsmiths and silversmiths, objects whose aim was to echo the sumptuous and ostentatious atmosphere at the Russian court. Outstanding in this section is the clock "The Temple of Glory," an ornate and bizarrely decorated timepiece designed in 1800 by an Oxford mathematics professor known to his Russian colleagues as Mikhailovic Meddov.

Also notable is the ornate tomb of St. Cyril Beloserskiy, one of Russia's most venerated religious figures. Fabricated in 1643 in the Kremlin's silver laboratory, the life-sized tomb is typical of 17th-century Russian reliquaries, although the face appears to be a realistic portrait of the saint who was canonized in 1447.

"The Aristocracy," the exhibit's final section, features objects d'art that once belonged to Russia's nobility. The oldest, and perhaps the most fascinating, objects in this part of the show are the pre-Mongolian jewels that were discovered at the Kremlin during a 1988 excavation. These jewels—frontlets, pendants, and hat ornaments known as *agras*, all done in silver—were probably buried by the inhabitants of Moscow just before the invasion of the Golden Horde in 1238.

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.

BOOKS

MY LIFE AS A FAN

By Wilfrid Sheed. 221 pages. \$20. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT has often been observed that the secret to American culture lies in understanding baseball. The writer Wilfrid Sheed seems to have understood this instinctively when he first came to the United States, in the autumn of 1940, as a 9-year-old English refugee fleeing German bombs.

As he writes in this piquant sports memoir, "My Life as a Fan," when he thinks about those early

days the names come swarming into his memory.

He and his parents had moved to a small town near Philadelphia, and almost immediately professional football, then a struggling sport, caught his fancy. So why is "My Life as a Fan" mostly about baseball? Because, as he writes, "baseball may be unique among sports in the sheer amount of solid matter it gives a child's mind to cut its teeth on."

All the author needed was a team to root for. Though he attended their games, the Phillies and the Athletics of that era were too hopeless. In 1941, the Brooklyn Dodgers "happened" proved irresistible, and their clanking of the pennant filled the author "with the kind of elation that one allegedly gets just before an epileptic fit." In 1942 and 1943 the Cardinals were his team, because they beat the Dodgers. And thus it went for the next 15 years—ecstasy and collapse, tri-

umph and torture—until Walter O'Malley, whom this book is "dedicated against," took the Dodgers away to California after the 1957 season.

So the material in this memoir is well-traveled territory. The Cardinals' Gashouse Gang, the Dodgers' frustrations with the New York Yankees, Mickey Owen's passed third strike on Tommy Heinrich, Floyd Bevin's no-hitter, Leo Durocher, Tom Williams, Joe DiMaggio, the Dodgers' flight from Brooklyn and the resurrection of the National League baseball in the New York Mets: these subjects have been chopped to fine pieces by the cleats of a hundred writers' reminiscences.

Yet Sheed manages to lead new perspective to whatever terrain he treads upon. The St. Louis Gashouse Gang? The saga of the Gashouse Gang remains one, in sober retrospect, of one of those Irish

uprisings that lasts five minutes and gives birth to a hundred songs. The boys fought and sang their way to exactly one world championship and a couple of great pennant races, before dying and spewing the team's remains over the rest of the league.

Leo Durocher? "All he had was a good pair of hands and a great baseball brain—or maybe it was great hands and a good brain—and an ability to stir things up that is mercifully given to few mortals in any one period: Al Sharpton, Mike Smith, Abbie Hoffman, just a few."

Sheed even finds a satisfyingly fresh way to exercise his everlasting hatred of the Dodgers for abandoning Brooklyn. It seems that in 1989 a friend of his in publishing had been negotiating with that organization over a centennial book to celebrate the history of the team from year one, and had suggested Sheed as a possible author. He had not been shot down. But just when

he had persuaded himself that he would be writing about the team and not the ownership "it turned out that the Dodgers hadn't realized that you were supposed to pay authors for their work and were having a bit of trouble with the idea."

He continues: "Ballplayers, they understood, had to be paid—quite a lot, actually—but writers? What could they do for you? Since the advance we were suggesting wouldn't have kept a utility infielder in meal money, it must have been the principle of the thing, because as it transpired, they didn't want to pay any advance at all. They planned, in that championship year, to celebrate 100 great years of Dodger history" by signing up the first writer who agreed to write about it for nothing.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

LOVE - AMERICAN STYLE? By Alex K. Justin

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

A large crossword puzzle grid with clues listed on the left and right sides. The clues include words like 'Ensnare', 'Diner', 'Cotswold', 'Feast of Lots', 'Start of corner or pillar', 'Stately potato?', 'The jig', 'Kind of acid', 'Dodgers' slogan', 'There is Notin' Like', 'Part 1: Where they were', 'Maximally', 'Ora pro', 'Jannings or Ludwig', 'Memorabilia', 'Part 8: In 82', 'Across they were', 'State flower of N.H.', 'Despicable', 'Part of a C.S.A. hero's signature', 'Sliding piece of machinery', 'Pro (for the time being)', 'Schiller hero', 'Cheese from Meux', 'Caloric mess', 'Edible mollusk', 'Main line', 'Co-star of "Helzapoppin"', 'Wade's comment of note', 'Circle of light', 'Explosive trio', 'Forward letters', 'Tony-winning choreographer', 'Gary or Mary protectors', 'Cotswold', 'Rock Man' singer', 'Supported in a dispute', 'Son of God', 'Part 4: Their post-reception status', 'Showy clothing', 'A.E.S. defector: 1952 and 1956', 'Eliminate', 'Cooling-off period', 'Dodgers' service plane', 'Doctor's prescription', 'Nasser's successor', 'The movies', 'Nursery-rhyme pair', 'Eucharistic service plane', 'Flawless item', 'Orthodontist's degree', 'Pierre's sweetheart', 'Part 8: Where they ended up', 'Gunk', 'Cuckoo! n.p., e.g.', 'Cognit. — Descartes sum', 'Methodical', 'In a rank', 'Companions of chips', 'Expatriate of a sort', 'Party fruit', 'Newport or Stern', 'It follows beach, ski, surf and tennis', 'Small barracks', 'Involving the knoop', 'Heep's adjective for himself', 'Cambodian's 100 son', 'Part of M.L.T.', 'Cager Karl or Moses', 'Type of toothpaste', 'Overemotional singer', 'Soup scoop', 'Metallic wrap', 'out (just get by)', 'Part of B.A.', 'Actress McClurg', 'Serenata', 'Enero or febrero', 'Obligation', 'Yes —', 'Sammy Davis's autobiography', 'Weary looking', 'Part 2: Where they got engaged', 'Lard is —', 'Matt. 26:22', 'Air Comb. form', 'In reserve', 'Two members', 'Part 8: Day — from 24', 'Across to 82', 'Across', 'Rococo performer', '— a manager (dining room)', 'Sound from Socks', 'Mariner's "hair"', 'Phobias', 'Low-value playing cards', 'Different', 'An Italian sauce', 'D O W N', 'Murderous suffix', 'Party fruit', 'Give went to', 'Cineola's M. Hulst', 'out (relax)', 'Slang', 'Sweetheart, briefly', 'Celebrity', 'Collector', 'Newport or Stern', 'It follows beach, ski, surf and tennis', 'Small barracks', 'Involving the knoop', 'Heep's adjective for himself', 'Cambodian's 100 son', 'Part of M.L.T.', 'Newangled', 'Singer of "I Am Woman" fame', 'Kismet', 'Keep — on (wrench)', 'Irish rebel', '— are the times...', 'Throw out', 'Rococo role', 'Stumbling blocks', 'The —', 'Eaten? Van Gogh', 'Kind of majority', 'Part 10: —, six-sided, stereo notes from 82', 'Across', 'Whirl', 'spellbinders do', 'Having the —', 'Part 3: Their status at the wedding', 'Commotion', 'Toronto's horse', 'Fragrant rootstock', 'Delight in', 'American physician', 'Shrill tone', 'Tut's too', 'Be a bugbear', 'Unification Church follower, informally', 'Wooden pegs', 'Spunge', 'Plumbers' conpro', 'Conspers, e.g.', 'Part 11: Their final legacy', 'Gordon Stumway', 'With an — the ground', 'The ones chosen', 'Kind of collision', 'Again', 'Parts of a service', 'Noted fighter of oil fires', 'Flintstones' pet', 'Torquemade's claim to fame', 'Interior designer's expertise', 'In an afoof way', 'Some fashion wear', 'Unostentatious', 'Do nothing', 'In the past', 'Dante's "La nuova"', 'Cinco', 'Contemporary of Rex', 'Kin of and', 'Galor and', 'Pardon', 'Caesura', 'Ratio words', 'Ending for hand or mouth', 'Sitter's creator!

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Hard To Take Li Some Minor An Br... P... With... Co... Take 60 20

# Hard Times? Buyers Take Little Notice Some Minor-League Paintings Are Bringing Impressive Prices

**PARIS** — The economic environment is not the greatest, but those who buy art might be living on another planet. The week's sales of Impressionist and Modern art in Paris and London fared well, incredibly well.

Despite the more modest scale of the transactions, the big surprise was Paris, where Guy Loudmer conducted an auction on Monday. The Drouot event, announced under the banner "Importants tableaux et sculptures modernes," would hardly be called "important."

**SOUREN MELIKIAN**  
in the Anglo-Saxon world. The total sold during a long drawn-out affair in which every other bid had to be rejected out of the participants was a puny 17.9 million francs, less than \$3.5 million with premium. But precisely because the works offered were at best in the second-division league and, for the most, utterly trifling, the sale could have been a disaster as some professionals clearly feared. As it turned out, it could not have gone much better.

This was made clear from the beginning, when such mildly pleasing banalities as a still life by Raoul Dufy, done rather late in his life in the style of his younger days, graciously made it to 147,344 francs. By the time the next Dufy effort, a woman in the nude that looks like an over-the-hill painter's attempt at a Surrealist cartoon for a sex magazine, had been sold for 76,647 francs and a murky Derain still life of the early 1940s that might have been avant-garde in 1890 fetched 58,033 francs, Loudmer looked happier.

Soon, the stakes were raised. One of Fernand Léger's less distinguished achievements, "Le tiro-bouchon sur fond bleu" of 1932, found a sympathetic soul at 437,980 francs. Blue was a lucky color. Max Ernst's "Remous," a banal seascape in blues with barely a Surrealist whiff confined to a faint blackish spiral in the water, rose to 815,737 francs.

**T**HEN came one of the few works that could have found its way to a Christie's or Sotheby's evening session. This was an abstract composition by Kandinsky. Coldly formal, it sold as well as it might have done in London or New York. A French buyer paid 3,186,305 francs for the picture. It all peaked when Signac's bland pointillist view of "Les Andelys," dated 1886, shot up to 12,143,945 francs.

More than anything else, perhaps, a handful of bronzes carrying the name of Degas and the mark of the Hébrard-Fondation pointed up a real eagerness to buy. To those not involved in collecting and in dealing in the so-called Degas, bronzes, the issue these raised may seem hilarious.

The bronzes currently accepted as "authentic" in the trade were cast after the artist's death, following a contract between his heirs and the Hébrard. Twenty sets of 73 different subjects were marked with letters A to T. Another set cast for the foundry owner, Adrien Hébrard, was marked HIER and a 22d set, for the heirs, was marked FIER-D. It now turns out, as revealed by the Loudmer sale catalogue, that the bronze maker Albino Palazzolo, employed by the foundry, who was involved in the casting, produced a few more bronzes on the side for his own pleasure. These he made with his initials "A.P." Found

by Albino's son, Yvon Palazzolo, after the bronze maker died in 1989, they were consigned for sale to Loudmer.

All purists reject them, from auction house experts such as Michel Sussans of Sotheby's, who said in a telephone interview that he has "strong reservations about them," to experienced dealers such as Huguette and Anisabelle Berth of Paris. As a result, many felt uncertain about the fate of the "illegitimate" Degas-Hébrard-Palazzolo bronzes as opposed to the rightful, sanctified-contrast (but equally posthumous) specimens cast by the same man.

Financially, the matter is now settled. "Préparation à la danse" went up to 1,281,092 francs. "Grande Arabesque, troisième temps" danced its way to a surprising 1,970,910 franc bid. The two winning bids, made over the phone, remain anonymous, making it impossible to hear the views of the buyer or buyers on the nuances of legitimacy concerning an artist's posthumous oeuvre.

The successful outcome, unlikely only a few years ago, underscores the beachiness of the market. If 30 of the 86 lots offered by Loudmer were bought in, it is mainly because there is a limit to the tolerance that buyers for art will induce.

The London sales bear out the Paris verdict on a magnificent scale. Precisely at the moment when Loudmer was conducting his sale, Christie's was holding its main evening sale of Impressionist and Modern art. Incomparably more important, with some real Impressionists — Renoir, Monet, Pissarro — and 20th-century masters — Matisse, Modigliani — it was nevertheless in the second-division league. Yet with 30 works selling for a total of £16.6 million (\$24.4 million), it did very well.

The star piece, the portrait of a young girl carrying a basket filled with flowers, painted by Renoir in 1888, can hardly be described as the master's greatest. The brushwork is a bit fuzzy. The face, with lips half open and a German doll's blue eyes that one expects to roll shut and open at any moment, is as soppy as Renoir ever made them. But the rarity of feminine portraits by him other than the saucy-red Gabrielle and its fully documented history linking it with early U.S. collecting of Impressionism made all the difference.

Bought from Renoir for 500 gold francs by his dealer, Paul Durand-Ruel, in 1891, it was dispatched to the newly established New York branch of the Paris gallery and acquired a year later by W. L. Cook for \$1,000. It was bought back by the gallery in 1910 and resold in 1912 to Mrs. Nelson Robinson for \$14,500. It stayed in New York for most of the century. The price, \$5,722,500, reflects its accurate historic value. While below the level it would probably have reached in 1989 at the height of the artificial market created by speculators, it hardly snacks of recessionary times. Nor does the \$2,752 million that greeted Modigliani's portrait of a young girl painted in 1916. Matisse's portrait of a woman posing in the nude in an interior, "Nu au Turban," should likewise make its vendor reasonably happy.

Even more revealing of the buying mood is the case with which Sotheby's very unimpressive picture found a home. Dufy's portrait "La Martinière," which is the closest the artist ever came to painting in a Matisse-like manner, was one of them. At £376,500 it cannot be called cheap. Interestingly, London dealers, who had been keeping very quiet, could be seen buying, Richard Green, bidding through

his son Jonathan, paid a substantial £184,000 for Eugene Boudin's harbor scene "Camaret, Le Port," better than most in this line.

If 18 of the 48 lots offered that night were left stranded, it is mostly because they had no redeeming feature. Not even the Renoir aura would help such a hopeless unfinished sketch as "Jeune Femme Lisant" to jump the hurdle of a £180,000 to £220,000 estimate.

At Sotheby's the story repeated itself on Tuesday in more glamorous fashion. The main difference lay in the exquisite time capsule that started it off, The Durand-Ruel family holdings were represented by 22 works, most bought by Paul Durand-Ruel and his son "approximately a century ago," as Sotheby's put it. The historic cachet made even such modest pictures as Boudin's view of Villefranche attractive. This went up to £112,500. When it came to such enchanting pieces as Monet's black chalk drawing, "La Femme à l'Ombrelle," the provenance made them irresistible. Although done by the artist after his own famous painting, to be used as an illustration in a magazine, its quick strokes are wonderfully poetic. Monet loved his painting, which depicts his stepdaughter, and it shows in the clarity of the sketch. A Japanese bidder carried off the gem to the tune of £353,500.



Daumier's painting of a washerwoman sold for a record £1.65 million.

Here too, prices were well below the level that would have been achieved three years ago. Dealers stepped in here and there. David Nehmad, never one to miss a bargain, bought the portrait of a young girl by Renoir for £705,000.

The good mood generated by this auspicious start probably paved the way for the outcome of the main sale. Kandinsky's monumental abstract composition soared to £5,026,500 despite its late date, 1937, the highest price ever paid at auction for this phase of the artist's oeuvre. Strauss said in a telephone interview.

Two anonymous U.S. collectors paid world record prices, one for Daumier's oil painting of a washerwoman, sold for £1,651,500, the other for a Surrealist picture by Paul Delvaux, which went up to £1,013,500. Dealers did not sit on their hands either. Ernst Beyeler of Basel bought the most important painting in the sale, Paul Klee's composition with axes, for £1,013,500.

As at Christie's, many second-rate works found willing buyers, and several nonstarters crashed as they descended to leaving 25 unsold works out of a total 83. This may not be a madly optimistic market, but it is one full of activity and determined to get anything worth going after. No sector in the world economy comes anywhere near this dynamism.

# Shaking Up the Art Scene In 'Self-Centered' Berlin

By Ann Brocklehurst

**B**ERLIN — Whether it is because he is new to the Berlin art world or in spite of it, the gallery owner Thomas Schulte is not shy about making his strong opinions known. He has no regrets about announcing in a podium discussion that "Berlin has more bad artists living well than any other city in the world," a quote that has since been much repeated. "No one said I was completely wrong," says Schulte, adding that several members of the art community outside Berlin sent him telegrams and letters of support.

In Schulte's assessment, the visual arts in postwar Berlin have existed in almost total isolation, cut off from international contacts and influences. Artists and art organizations supporting what he says can be called a Marxist approach to evaluating art have been heavily and unselectively subsidized with government money.

"It is a system that definitely existed outside of the commercial world. . . . From my point of view, that was not in the end a big advantage for Berlin because it led to extreme self-centeredness in the art world here."

Flipping through a special Berlin issue of the German magazine Art, which features six Berliners deemed important to the local art scene, Schulte is critical. "Some of them stand for the biggest mistakes in institutional curating in Berlin," he said. "They receive millions of marks in public funds to arrange exhibitions, but they have practically no idea of the international art scene . . . and the quality is below standards expected."

In contrast, Schulte praises the curator René Block, who represented the Düsseldorf artist Joseph Beuys at "the best gallery in Berlin" before taking over as director of the DAAD Gallery, a position he left last year. The DAAD Gallery displays the work of foreign artists brought to live and work in Berlin as part of the DAADAcademic exchange service. The Berlin artists program was set up after the building of the Berlin Wall in an attempt to counterbalance the city's physical and artistic isolation. Past participants include Alex Colville, Edward Kienholz and Nam June Paik.

"The artists' program was a real link to the international art scene," said Schulte, who believes that unified Berlin has become a more attractive and interesting place to be for both artists and gallery owners. Although Cologne remains without question the art center of Germany, two of its major gallery owners — Max Hetzler and Paul Maenz — are moving to Berlin.

They will be arriving almost three years after Schulte and his partner, Eric Franck of Gallerie Eric Franck in Geneva, opened Franck and Schulte in Berlin in 1991. Before that, Schulte, 37, had been in charge of the John Weber Gallery in New York and worked at the Museum of Modern Art as assistant curator. A German, born in Düsseldorf and educated

there and in Berlin, he was fed up with working and living in New York and wanted to return to Europe.

After much deliberation, Schulte chose to set up in Berlin not only because he sees it as "the only cosmopolitan city in Germany," but also because it gave him the chance to represent artists who would not have been available in cities with a more diverse gallery scene. Franck and Schulte's artists include Rebecca Horn, Sol LeWitt, Richard Aronson, Robert Mapplethorpe and Henri Cartier-Bresson. Since Berlin has not yet developed a serious art market, Franck and Schulte is relying extensively on its already existing international clientele as it tries to build local sales. Once the gallery is established, it will concentrate more on promoting Berlin artists. Schulte names Maria Eichhorn, the East German Via Lewandowski and the Israeli Eran Schaerf as a few who are garnering attention.

As another project, Schulte has proposed that Berlin build a gallery house along the lines of the 430 West Broadway Building in New York, which houses different galleries on every floor and which was emulated by Hetzler and others in Cologne. Ideally, the house would be situated in eastern Berlin or close to where the Wall used to stand. Galleries in Berlin are scattered throughout town and such a location would provide easy access to the National Gallery, Museum Island and the Martin Gropius exhibition hall.

Schulte says that with limited financial support from the Berlin Senate, a gallery house could become a reality in three years. But having been such an outspoken critic of Berlin's subsidies, Berliners' dependence on them and the city's nonmarket-oriented art policies, Schulte is careful to point out that the kind of financial help he is advocating is a different type.

Instead of giving so much grant money to artists and entrenched institutions, he favors programs such as lending money to people buying works of art. He would also like to see money given to qualifying galleries to help them hold important individual exhibitions.

Berlin is still trying to figure out just how much the unified city can afford to spend on culture, including the visual arts. Many cultural institutions still exist in duplicate in east and west.

Along with several others, Schulte is calling for an in-depth study to examine the roles of Berlin's museums, art academies, art schools, art unions and private galleries, and suggest how they can best serve their own and each other's needs.

"I think there's a lot of money being spent here unwisely at the moment," he said. "Whatever's being spent should be spent, but we should really look at these institutions and where the money goes and what we are spending it for."

Ann Brocklehurst is a journalist based in Berlin.

A critic says it has more bad artists living well than any city in the world.

## FOR SALE / SOLD

**Hidden treasure:** A 15th-century Book of Psalms, found at the bottom of a box of books that cost £20, was sold for £10,350 (about \$15,500) this week at Sotheby's. The small volume (4.9 inches by 3.5 inches, or 12.5 centimeters by 9 centimeters, of 300 vellum pages is believed to have been made about 1450. It is handwritten in Latin and decorated with intricate work believed to be by one of the great illuminators of Ghent.

**Heady:** Designer hats worn by Betty Maxwell, the widow of the late publishing tycoon Robert Maxwell, to meet Queen Elizabeth at the Royal Ascot races are to be auctioned July 13 in London by Christie's.

Rock Café bought one of Elvis Presley's jumpsuits for \$17,250 and a pair of Jim Hendrix's pants for \$16,100. A double bass played by Bill Haley went for \$4,600, and two pieces of lingerie worn by Madonna in concert also were sold, one for \$4,600 and the other for \$2,070.

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**PRE-COLOMBIAN ART**

# Israel Inherits Sam Spiegel Art Collection

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

**J**ERUSALEM — In the early 1920s, barely past his teenage years and far from being able to dream that he would become an Academy Award-winning producer, Sam Spiegel dug ditches and sewers as a "young pioneer" in Palestine.

He didn't make it. Life as a "drainage expert," as he later described those years, was not for him, and before long he left. Eventually, he found his way to Hollywood, a short, domineering man who made his share of enemies over the years but also filled more than his quota of film masterpieces, including "The African Queen," "On the Waterfront," "The Bridge on the River Kwai" and "Lawrence of Arabia."

Now nearly eight years after his death at 84, an important part of Spiegel has returned here for good: his collection of late 19th- and early 20th-century paintings, lithographs, sketches and sculptures has been given by his estate to the Israel Museum in Jerusalem.

"He just adored the country," said his son, Adam, who was born 25 years ago, when Spiegel was 67.

"I don't think he wanted the paintings to go anywhere else."

The 81 pieces in the collection are heavy with French artists and include early works of Degas, Cézanne, Picasso, Gauguin and Bonnard. There are more than a few female nudes among them, reflecting what might tentatively be called Spiegel's passion for women.

"It's totally the collection of an eccentric," said the museum director, Martin Weyl. But for the relatively young Israel Museum, still inventing itself, it is among the more important gifts it has received in its 28 years. With no real endowment, the museum is often forced to rattle a tin cup, and so the Spiegel collection is a windfall that "fills in many significant gaps," said the museum's curator of modern art, Stephanie Rachman.

The Austrian-born Spiegel was of the cigar-chomping school of movie producer, and showed on the paintings, most of which had to be cleaned of smoke and grime before they went on display this week. At the opening on Tuesday night, Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem, who is the museum's chairman and its chief cup rattle, spoke of his long friendship with Spiegel. Kollek said that in 1964 he was

in Los Angeles raising money for the nascent museum. He was directed to the house of S.P. Eagle, as it still said on the door, even though the producer had long resumed his rightful name after using the "Americanized" version for years.

"We had a pleasant conversation, but I got nowhere," said Kollek, no slouch himself when it comes to domineering ways. "He never made a promise and I was eating myself up."

"And then he died," the mayor said in a tone that suggested there were more surprises under the sun than one could ever imagine. "And now what? Now we have the whole kaboodle."

"We had a pleasant conversation, but I got nowhere," said Kollek, no slouch himself when it comes to domineering ways. "He never made a promise and I was eating myself up."

## ART EXHIBITIONS

**LONDON**  
**SEVEN BRITISH PAINTERS**  
Andrews, Auerbach, Bacon, Freud, Hockney, Kitzaj, Kossoff  
18 June - 4 September 1993  
MARLBOROUGH FINE ART (LONDON) LTD.  
6, Albemarle Street, London W1 Tel: 44-71-629 5161 Fax: 44-71-629 6338

**LONDON**  
**THE LEFEVRE GALLERY**  
**EDWARD BURRA**  
Drawings of the 1920's and 1930's  
10 June - 16 July  
Monday - Friday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.  
30, Bruton Street, London, W1X 8JD,  
Tel.: 071-493 2107 - Fax: 071-499 9088

**LONDON**  
**DAVID HOCKNEY**  
Peter Schlesinger with Polaroid Camera, 1977  
oil on canvas, 60 x 60 in./152.4 x 152.4 cm  
18 June - 4 September 1993  
MARLBOROUGH FINE ART (LONDON) LTD.  
6, Albemarle Street, London W1 Tel: 44-71-629 5161 Fax: 44-71-629 6338

**PARIS**  
June 19 - July 10 1993  
**PRIMITIVE MONEY & JEWELRY FROM OCEANIA**  
GALERIE MEYER  
17 rue des Beaux-Arts Paris VI - Tel.: 43 64 25 74 - Fax: 43 54 11 12

**NICE**  
**ANNE MADDEN**  
26 June - 18 Sept.  
GALERIE SAPONE  
26 rue de la République  
Tel.: 93 88 01 77

**VIENNA**  
**MAK AUSTRIAN MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS**, Stubenring 5, 1010 Vienna, Austria, Exhibition: 17.3.-29.8.1993  
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**EXHIBITIONS**  
8 June - 9 July 1993  
Early Chinese art from tombs and temples  
15 June - 9 July 1993  
Japanese netsuke from the Carré collection

**PARIS**  
June 19 - July 10 1993  
**PRIMITIVE MONEY & JEWELRY FROM OCEANIA**  
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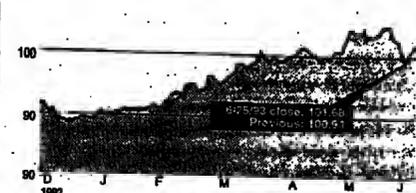
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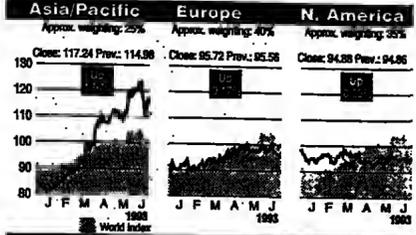


Table with 3 columns: Sector, P.L. (1992), P.L. (1993), % change

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Ministers Endorse EC Plans on Emissions

LUXEMBOURG — Two new European Community programs to cut carbon dioxide pollution were endorsed by energy ministers Friday...

The Community's principal weapon against pollution — a combined tax on nonrenewable energy and the carbon content of fuels — is being held up by the opposition of Britain and several other states.

The Yen Bounces Back Problem of Japan's Surplus Reasserts Itself

NEW YORK — The yen rebounded strongly against the dollar on Friday as traders focused on reports that they took confirmation of official U.S. desires for a higher yen.

Waigel Is Adamant on Rates

BONN — Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany on Friday rejected any concerted interest-rate cuts with Paris and said only tough fiscal policy could pave the way for the independent Bundesbank to lower rates.

U.S. Said to Seek GNP and Trade Targets for G-7

TOKYO — The United States will seek common economic targets for the Group of Seven nations, including a 3 percent economic growth rate and limited trade surpluses, according to reports Friday.

He said that the United States would continue to seek commitments to reduce Japan's trade surplus — estimated to be running this year at a level equal to 3.5 percent of Japan's total economy — down to 1.5 percent to 2 percent over four years.

ECONOMIC SCENE

An Anchor Begins to Drag As the Tide Tests the Mark

FRANKFURT — Is the Deutsche mark in danger of losing its role as Europe's anchor currency? It all depends on what you consider an anchor. In the sense that the Bundesbank, through the European exchange-rate mechanism, has been able to dictate monetary policy to its neighbors, the German anchor has indeed begun to drag.

But the German economy is still in charge in Europe. The Bundesbank traditionally has referred to its role as being the "stability anchor" in a Europe that leaned all too often toward competitive devaluations and other sleight-of-hand to solve its economic problems.

U.S.-Canada Tiffs Cast a Shadow on Trade Talks

WASHINGTON — With its right hand, the U.S. administration is trying to tie the knot on an unprecedented free-trade agreement with Canada and Mexico that would sweep away most barriers to trade within North America.

harassed by a big and powerful country that shares the continent with us, of going back to 'might is right,'" said Tim Reid, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

imports of refined sugar and sugar-containing products. Canada would be the principal casualty, according to Canadian officials.

Mediobanca: The Reclusive Italian Giant

MILAN — On a narrow street beside Milan's La Scala opera house stands the headquarters of Mediobanca SpA, Italy's leading merchant bank.

banca remains a mystery. Its honorary chairman, Enrico Cuccia, 85, who helped found the bank in 1946, never gives interviews.

room. With Italy undergoing transformation, however, belonging to the *salotto buono* is less sought after. Many of its members have been implicated in corruption.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Currency, Rate, Date, etc. Includes sub-sections for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Other Dollar Values.

Table with multiple columns: Country, Currency, Rate, Date, etc. Includes sub-sections for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Other Dollar Values.

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Terrorism resurgent Politics in Japan Difficult trade negotiations China's overheated economy Continued chaos in Bosnia

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MARKET DIARY

Technology Stocks Are Session's Stars

NEW YORK — Technology stocks moved into the limelight Friday, lifting the over-the-counter market on which many of them trade, as blue-chip stocks shuffled through a listless session despite a fall in bond yields to 15-year lows.

The Dow Jones industrial average, the barometer of 30 big-capitalization stocks, rose a meager 0.28 point to close at 3,490.61.

Advancing stocks beat out declining ones by a 3-to-2 margin on the New York Stock Exchange, while volume on the Big Board was a light 205.8 million shares.

The Nasdaq combined composite index, covering the OTC market, surged 6.09, or 0.9 percent, to close at 694.81.

3Com, the most active OTC stock, rallied 4 1/2 to 27 after the manufacturer of computer-peripheral products said fourth-quarter net income rose to 40 cents a share from 19 cents in the prior year.

Novell Inc., another computer networker, rose 1 1/2 to 27 1/2 after the

company said it would buy back up to 11.1 million shares. Among other active OTC issues were Cisco Systems, up 3/4 to 5 3/4; Sybase Inc., ahead 3/4 to 7 3/4; Synopsys Inc., up 4/4 to 3 3/4; and SynCom Communications, up 1 to 3 1/2.

On the American Stock Exchange, NTN Communications was the most active issue, off 4 1/2 to 6 1/2. The president of the maker of interactive television systems said the company expects a second-quarter loss but a profit for the full year.

On the broader market, stocks were underpinned by low interest rates as the yield on the 30-year Treasury bond hit 6.70 percent, the lowest close since the Treasury started regularly selling bonds in 1977.

But any rally in stocks was constrained by overhanging concern about the strength of second-quarter earnings and the economy.

Big companies such as Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., 3M Corp., AMR Corp., H.J. Heinz Co. and Hewlett-Packard Co. released disappointing earnings estimates over the past week.

Stanley Works, which had fallen 3 1/2 Thursday, ended another 2 1/4 to 39 1/4. The tool company said Thursday that its second-quarter earnings would be below last year's.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, UPI)

YEN: The Currency Bounces Back

Continued from Page 9  
mistake — are confident that this time the yen's recent rise will prove far more successful in cutting Japan's bulging trade surplus, which now stands at \$50 billion annually.

To chop away at Japan's surplus, the administration has embraced a three-part approach that includes

Foreign Exchange  
not only a strong yen but also wiping away trade barriers and pushing Japan to stimulate its economy and consumption.

Administration officials say it is important for all three parts to work together, although they acknowledged that Japan's political crisis could weaken the yen and might make it harder to persuade Tokyo to take further steps to reduce the surplus.

Although the administration denies that it has deliberately sought to push up the Japanese currency, the yen, egged on by comments from Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and other officials, has soared 15.7 percent against the dollar since January.

Administration officials and many economists point to several reasons why the strong yen should push Japan down more rapidly than in the past.

Japanese companies, plagued by recession at home, now often have razor-thin profit margins, so when the yen rises, they feel immense

pressure to pass that on quickly by raising their prices.

By contrast, in 1985, Japanese companies, helped by thriving sales at home, were able to swallow much of the currency swing in order to hold on to market share.

"The effects of the exchange-rate changes will be quicker than before because Japanese companies are not in a position to absorb the exchange-rate change," said Barry P. Bosworth, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

Another reason why a faster reaction is expected this time is that U.S. companies are more competitive now, giving U.S. consumers less incentive to buy Japanese.

Probably the best evidence of this is the resurgence of U.S. automakers, chip manufacturers, and laptop computer makers — all of whom have grabbed up some Japanese market share this year.

And Japan is in a slump, so when its economy snaps back, Japanese consumers and companies will have more money to spend, and will buy more imported goods.

Mr. Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington, argues that the stronger yen will cut Japan's surplus in another way: Since a mighty yen will slow Japan's economic growth by hurting its exports, "the stronger yen substantially increases pressure on the Japanese government to do a large, new economic stimulus package."

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table with columns for Market, Close Prev., High, Low, and Change. Includes sections for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Zurich, and Tokyo.

The Dow Jones Averages table showing Open, High, Low, and Close for various indices like S&P 500, Industrial, and Utility.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

NYSE Most Active table listing top trading stocks like IBM, Microsoft, and Intel.

AMEX Most Active table listing active stocks on the American Stock Exchange.

NYSE Diary table showing market activity for the day.

AMEX Diary table showing market activity for the day.

NASDAQ Diary table showing market activity for the day.

Montreal table listing stock prices for various companies in Montreal.

Sydney table listing stock prices for various companies in Sydney.

Paris table listing stock prices for various companies in Paris.

Tokyo table listing stock prices for various companies in Tokyo.

Sao Paulo table listing stock prices for various companies in Sao Paulo.

Milan table listing stock prices for various companies in Milan.

EUROPEAN FUTURES table listing futures contracts for various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Food table listing prices for various food commodities like sugar and coffee.

Metals table listing prices for various metals like aluminum and copper.

Stock Indexes table listing various stock indices like FTSE 100 and Nikkei.

Spot Commodities table listing prices for various spot commodities.

Dividends table listing dividend information for various companies.

Reverse Stock Split table listing information about reverse stock splits.

US FUTURES table listing futures contracts for various commodities.

Grains table listing futures prices for various grain commodities.

Metals table listing futures prices for various metals.

Livestock table listing futures prices for various livestock commodities.

Financial table listing various financial instruments and their prices.

Food table listing futures prices for various food commodities.

Commodity Indexes table listing various commodity indices.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

AT&T's Tobias Takes Over at Lilly

INDIANAPOLIS (Combined Dispatches) — Eli Lilly & Co. announced Friday that its board of directors had unanimously elected Randall L. Tobias — who left his job as vice chairman of AT&T — to the positions of chairman, president and chief executive officer.

Shares in Lilly shot up after the news of the management changes, closing at \$31.25, up \$1.875, on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Tobias replaces Vaughn D. Bryson, who became president and chief executive 19 months ago.

Mr. Tobias also replaces Richard D. Wood as chairman. American Telephone & Telegraph said it had not decided on a replacement for Mr. Tobias. A spokesman said, "It's all happened too fast to make any kind of decision yet."

Mr. Tobias is known for leading AT&T's thrust into international markets. He was also chairman and chief executive of AT&T International. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Merrill Warns Hit Apple Shares

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) — Apple Computer Inc. shares dropped Friday in over-the-counter trading after Merrill Lynch slashed its estimate for 1993 earnings from \$3.50 a share to \$2.50. The stock lost \$1.50 to close at \$40.25.

Merrill warned that more restructuring charges were ahead at Apple because of expected layoffs and other cost reductions. It also pointed to continued pressure on Apple's gross margins and to inventory write-downs resulting from price reductions.

Apple earned \$4.33 a share in 1992. Merrill said it was suspending its estimates for 1993, which stood at \$4.50.

Northern Telecom Sees Poor Period

TORONTO (Knight-Ridder) — Northern Telecom Ltd. said Friday that because of slow sales it expected to report a loss in the second quarter. It also said that earnings for the year would be "significantly" below those of 1992.

The company said revenue in North America and Europe was "showing slower growth than expected," while growth in the Asia-Pacific region and the Caribbean and Latin America was continuing.

It also announced the appointment of Bradford Butler, a former chairman of Procter & Gamble Co., as chairman. The board said it had accepted the resignation of Paul Stern as chairman and director.

Hershey Forecasts Weak 2d Quarter

HERSHEY, Pennsylvania (Bloomberg) — Hershey Foods Corp. said Friday it expected second-quarter earnings to be in a range of 24 cents to 29 cents a share, 5 cents to 10 cents a share lower than last year's earnings from operations.

The company earned \$34.5 million, or 39 cents a share in the second quarter of 1992, including a gain of 5 cents a share from the sale of a business in Brazil. But Hershey said it expected strong third and fourth quarters and a record year despite the second-quarter prediction.

Home Sales Advanced 4.6% in May

WASHINGTON (APF) — Sales of existing homes shot up 4.6 percent in May, the second advance after a winter slump, the National Association of Realtors said Friday.

The May increase, to 3.61 million homes sold, after a 2.4 percent increase in April to 3.45 million homes, was the biggest increase since a similar gain in December before sales tumbled for three consecutive months because of bad weather.

For the Record

Gillette Co. said Friday that it would unveil the "next breakthrough in shaving technology" next Wednesday. But the company said it was keeping its plans secret until then. (AP)

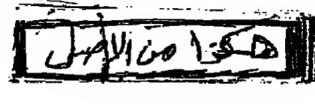
Permat Systems, a unit of International Business Machines Corp., said Friday it had unveiled a cut-sheet production printer that could produce 92 pages per minute. (Reuters)

U.S. to Ask G-7 Aid for Russia

MOSCOW — The U.S. foreign aid chief, J. Brian Atwood, pledged on Friday to pursue the goal of raising \$4 billion from the West to help Russia's move to sell off state-owned firms, but conceded that it may be unrealistic for the time being.

He said the United States would put \$125 million on the table at a summit meeting of the Group of Seven from July 7-9 in Tokyo and would try to raise more.

The administration of President Bill Clinton proposed \$2 billion from the G-7, including \$500 million from the United States, and \$2 billion from banks and international financial institutions. Other G-7 countries did not express much enthusiasm.



# £525 Million Payout In Rothmans Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

**LONDON** — Shareholders in Rothmans International PLC and Dunhill Holdings PLC will receive a total £525 million (\$771 million) in cash plus shares in two new companies as part of the separation of the Rothmans and Dunhill tobacco and luxury-goods interests, the companies said Friday.

The payout will principally benefit Compagnie Financière Richemont AG, the Swiss-based, South African-controlled holding company that will continue to control the revamped organization. Analysts estimated Richemont would collect about £300 million.

Analysts said the Rothmans move was designed to unlock value of the nontobacco interests. "If you have tobacco interests in a business with other activities, tobacco is going to submerge the value of the other things," said Zahir Khan at Société Générale Strauss Tumbull.

A recent decision by Philip Morris Co. to cut the price of its Marlboro brand has caused a reassessment in the value of all established cigarette brands. At the same time changes in lifestyles and tax regimes have cut sales in developed nations.

Some of these trends were on display Friday when Rothmans reported its earnings for the year ended March 31. Although pretax profit rose 8.6 percent to \$514 million, worldwide cigarette sales fell just short of the previous year's level.

The Rothmans move is also designed to clear up complex cross-shareholdings. Richemont now owns 62 percent of Rothmans and 90 percent of Luxco, an unquoted company that owns 53 percent of Carier. Rothmans, in turn, owns 57 percent of Dunhill and 47 percent of Carier.

# Bond Boom Hits France

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

**PARIS** — The government's big new bond issue got off to a rousing start Friday as investors piled on to the "Balladur bond" handwagon on the first official day of sales.

Initiated by the new conservative government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, the bonds offer attractive tax breaks and are convertible into shares of companies once a huge privatization campaign gets under way this fall.

The government hopes to raise at least 40 billion francs (\$7 billion) through the issue to fund job-creation measures. Sales end July 10.

First estimates of demand for the paper showed that the official target was likely to be exceeded.

"Given the number of telephone calls asking for information and customers' intentions, there is a real mass craze for this bond," said Christian Decline, in charge of private clients at Banque Nationale de Paris, one of the banks running the

sale. "Everything suggests that the 40 billion franc total is already behind us."

Crédit Agricole is the other lead manager. Some bankers speculate the total could reach 80 billion francs or more for the four-year bonds, which pay an annual interest rate of 6 percent.

Holders of the bonds will be exempt from tax on any capital gains they may make if they buy them with cash taken from money-market funds and placed in a special kind of securities savings plan, known as a PEA.

There is an estimated 800 billion francs of private cash tied up in money-market funds in France.

Savers are being bombarded by television, radio, press and billboard advertising, urging "Let's Invest in Our Future." The Economy Ministry is running an advice hotline and about 43,000 bank and post office branches around the country are pushing the Balladur bond. (AFP, Reuters, APX)

# Unions Back Wage Pact For Italy

**ROME** — The Italian government, struggling to secure a wage pact to restrain inflation, on Friday won the backing of labor unions.

"As far as we're concerned, the main part of the negotiations is over," said Pietro Larizza, general secretary of the UIL union, one of the three national confederations taking part in talks.

Mr. Larizza, who spoke to journalists after unions met Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi and Labor Minister Gino Giugno, said he expected the government to meet separately later with employers' representatives.

Industrial employers have so far rejected government attempts to mediate a solution.

The proposed accord would lay down terms for national wage bargaining for the rest of the decade. Both the government and independent economists say an agreement is vital to ensure there is no rekindling of inflation once the economy begins to move out of recession.

The industrial employers group Confindustria has been resisting union demands for more wage negotiations at company level.

Confindustria says it is willing to set company-level deals extended to all but the very smallest companies, but only if the government waives additional industry contributions to pensions and social security.

Industry says any company level wage rises must be linked directly to increased productivity. Unions want a less rigid yardstick such as productivity. Employers also demand union concessions on flexibility in the hiring of temporary labor.

The negotiations would set up a new framework for wage bargaining after a historic accord last July between employers and unions abolished an automatic link between wages and the cost of living.

The abolition of the wage indexing system is widely credited with having helped Italy's annual inflation rate fall to 20-year lows.

# Survey Weighs Effects of Wider EC

AFP-Excl News

**LONDON** — Iron and steel industries, agriculture and the food sector in the European Free Trade Association are thought likely to suffer in any future integration with the European Community, according to a survey by the accountants Ernst & Young of the 100 largest companies in each of Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Finland.

But the survey said the chemical, electrical, electronics and tourism industries were expected to do well when the European Economic Area agreement comes into effect.

The iron and steel industries in the Nordic countries will suffer from existing overcapacity in the EC, and from potential imports from Eastern Europe, it said.

"Surprisingly, given overcapacity elsewhere, the chemical industry was seen as a sector which will gain," Ernst & Young said.

Agriculture and parts of the food industry are not directly affected by the EEA agreement, but future EC membership may require a reduction of existing subsidies, the study said.

"Conversely, tourism might be expected to benefit, particularly in the Nordic countries, as exchange rates become more realistic," it said.

Sweden was seen by most as the country most likely to benefit — 90 percent of companies thought so — and all other countries except Switzerland would benefit substantially, according to the study. Only 52 percent of companies thought Switzerland would benefit.

Some 66 percent of companies in the survey sample believed that a single currency would have a positive impact on their business, but only 15 percent believed it would be introduced by the year 2000.

The survey was carried out by mail in March and April.

# EC Ministers Dilute Rules on Fish Catch

AFP-Excl News

**LUXEMBOURG** — EC fisheries ministers agreed Friday on new rules to protect fish stocks that are less strict than rules proposed by the EC Commission, said the Danish minister, Bjorn Westh.

The commission had wanted to stop fishing boats from carrying more than one type of net. But ministers decided to allow more nets on board, provided they were packed.

mark trade accounted for \$550 billion a day, or 40 percent of global foreign-exchange turnover.

The mark also has the heaviest individual weighting — at 32 percent — in the European Currency Unit, which delimits European currency divergences until a single European currency is created later in the decade, if ever.

# MARK: An Anchor Begins to Drag as the Tide Tests the German Currency

Continued from Page 9

most countries' largest European trading partner.

The mark also has the heaviest individual weighting — at 32 percent — in the European Currency Unit, which delimits European currency divergences until a single European currency is created later in the decade, if ever.

Alternatives to the mark are scarce. The British pound, which also enjoys relatively high turnover, squandered much of its credibility during a currency crisis last year.

The French franc and the currencies of the Benelux countries, while more stable than the mark of late, are considered illiquid.

The Swiss franc, the continent's other stable currency, is not part of the European exchange-rate mechanism.

While the Bundesbank does not rule out that the mark could be replaced as the macroeconomic anchor by a bloc of other economies and currencies, it considers the shift highly unlikely.

# Matra-Hachette Expects Sharp Rise in Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

**PARIS** — Matra-Hachette SA expects a "very marked increase" in profit this year but does not believe revenue will rise much above last year's level, its chairman, Jean-Luc Lagardère, said Friday.

Revenue was 55.1 billion francs (\$9.2 billion) in 1992. But amid recession in Europe, revenue in the first quarter of this year slipped 2.5 percent to 12.6 billion francs.

Mr. Lagardère, addressing the annual meeting of the conglomerate created by last year's merger of Matra and Hachette, said the profit improvement above 1992's 354 million francs would be partly due to declining financial costs linked with the bankruptcy of Hachette's television station La Cinq.

In addition, he said, write-downs of goodwill and depreciation are lower this year than the 306 million francs reported for 1992.

And at an operating level, Mr. Lagardère said the company's nine divisions would all be profitable this year.

Mr. Lagardère's comments lifted Matra-Hachette shares, which ended 5.10 francs higher at 140.10.

Schneider SA, the electrical-equipment and construction concern, will be absorbed by its holding company, SPEP, in the autumn, Schneider's chairman, Didier Pineau-Valencienne, said Friday at the annual meeting.

SPEP has offered 10 shares for every 7 Schneider shares, he said.

Following the absorption, the debt of the new entity will be cut by 1 billion francs by comparison with Schneider group's present debt, which has a ratio of 1.10 to stockholders' equity, Mr. Pineau-Valencienne said.

He said the debt reduction also will have a small favorable effect on Schneider's earnings per share this year.

Mr. Pineau-Valencienne declined to make any forecast of group results and sales for this year as a whole. But he said he did not expect the Spie-Batignolles unit to return to breakeven in 1993 because no significant recovery

has materialized in the construction and property sector. Spie-Batignolles reported a net loss of 274.3 million francs for 1992.

UAP's privatization does not require the resolution beforehand of the dispute between UAP and Compagnie de Suez over the French insurer Victoire, Chairman Jean Peyrelevalde said at the annual meeting.

UAP, Union des Assurances de Paris, and Suez broke off year-long talks last December over UAP's offer to sell its 34 percent stake in Victoire to Suez, which owns 58 percent of Victoire. In exchange, UAP would have received Victoire's controlling stake in the German insurer Colonia Konzern AG.

"What is important is getting back to a normal level of profitability," Mr. Peyrelevalde said. He added that UAP expected to have a significant rise in profit in 1993, without reaching the record 4.2 billion francs of 1990.

In 1992, UAP's attributable net profit fell 71 percent to 1.08 billion francs.

(AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

# NASDAQ

**Friday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices are of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
120.00	110.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	15	120.00	110.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	15
100.00	90.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	10	100.00	90.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	10
80.00	70.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	12	80.00	70.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	12
60.00	50.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	60.00	50.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15
40.00	30.00	Amazon	0.00	0.0	18	40.00	30.00	Amazon	0.00	0.0	18

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
150.00	140.00	AT&T	1.00	6.5	15	150.00	140.00	AT&T	1.00	6.5	15
130.00	120.00	Verizon	0.50	3.8	18	130.00	120.00	Verizon	0.50	3.8	18
110.00	100.00	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	12	110.00	100.00	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	12
90.00	80.00	Sprint	0.00	0.0	10	90.00	80.00	Sprint	0.00	0.0	10
70.00	60.00	Qwest	0.00	0.0	15	70.00	60.00	Qwest	0.00	0.0	15

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
100.00	90.00	Intel	0.00	0.0	12	100.00	90.00	Intel	0.00	0.0	12
80.00	70.00	AMD	0.00	0.0	15	80.00	70.00	AMD	0.00	0.0	15
60.00	50.00	Nvidia	0.00	0.0	18	60.00	50.00	Nvidia	0.00	0.0	18
40.00	30.00	ATI	0.00	0.0	20	40.00	30.00	ATI	0.00	0.0	20
20.00	15.00	3Com	0.00	0.0	15	20.00	15.00	3Com	0.00	0.0	15

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
120.00	110.00	Motorola	0.50	4.2	15	120.00	110.00	Motorola	0.50	4.2	15
100.00	90.00	Qualcomm	0.00	0.0	12	100.00	90.00	Qualcomm	0.00	0.0	12
80.00	70.00	Lucent	0.00	0.0	10	80.00	70.00	Lucent	0.00	0.0	10
60.00	50.00	Avaya	0.00	0.0	15	60.00	50.00	Avaya	0.00	0.0	15
40.00	30.00	WorldView	0.00	0.0	18	40.00	30.00	WorldView	0.00	0.0	18

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
150.00	140.00	Merck	0.50	3.3	15	150.00	140.00	Merck	0.50	3.3	15
130.00	120.00	Pfizer	0.50	3.8	18	130.00	120.00	Pfizer	0.50	3.8	18
110.00	100.00	Novartis	0.50	4.5	15	110.00	100.00	Novartis	0.50	4.5	15
90.00	80.00	Schering	0.50	5.6	12	90.00	80.00	Schering	0.50	5.6	12
70.00	60.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10	70.00	60.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
100.00	90.00	Johnson & Johnson	0.50	4.8	15	100.00	90.00	Johnson & Johnson	0.50	4.8	15
80.00	70.00	Pfizer	0.50	3.8	18	80.00	70.00	Pfizer	0.50	3.8	18
60.00	50.00	Merck	0.50	3.3	15	60.00	50.00	Merck	0.50	3.3	15
40.00	30.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10	40.00	30.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	10
20.00	15.00	3Com	0.00	0.0	15	20.00	15.00	3Com	0.00	0.0	15

NYSE Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld PE, 100, High, Low, Last, Date. Lists various stocks and their prices.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld PE, 100, High, Low, Last, Date. Lists various stocks and their prices.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld PE, 100, High, Low, Last, Date. Lists various stocks and their prices.

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Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld PE, 100, High, Low, Last, Date. Lists various stocks and their prices.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld PE, 100, High, Low, Last, Date. Lists various stocks and their prices.

Advertisement for Hong Kong Fear Effect Tunnel Bill Losses.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld PE, 100, High, Low, Last, Date. Lists various stocks and their prices.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld PE, 100, High, Low, Last, Date. Lists various stocks and their prices.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 25, 1993

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Table with columns: Fund Name, Div, Yld PE, 100, High, Low, Last, Date. Lists various international funds and their performance.

Table with columns: Fund Name, Div, Yld PE, 100, High, Low, Last, Date. Lists various international funds and their performance.

Table with columns: Fund Name, Div, Yld PE, 100, High, Low, Last, Date. Lists various international funds and their performance.

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# Hong Kong Fears Effect If Tunnel Bill Loses

**Bloomberg Business News**  
HONG KONG — Private investors may lose interest in building and operating a new traffic tunnel under Hong Kong's harbor if a bill that sets terms for its award to a contractor is rejected by lawmakers, the Hong Kong government warned Friday.

If the Legislative Council does not pass this piece of legislation, "I am afraid the consequences will be very, very grim," Secretary for Transport K.Y. Yeung said at a news conference. "If the project had to be re-tendered it could scare all private investors and bankers off," he said. "There might be no one interested in re-tendering."

The legislation provides the framework for the awarding of the 30-year tunnel franchise to Western Harbor Tunnel Co. That is a consortium led by China-controlled China International Trust & Investment Corp. Hong Kong and including Cross Harbor Tunnel Co. The tunnel is due to be finished by June 1997 at a construction cost of 6 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$770 million). It would be the third tunnel under Victoria Harbor and a key part of Hong Kong's massive development program centered on the building of a new international airport.

However, some lawmakers have questioned a formula that sets the toll for use of the tunnel when it is completed at 30 Hong Kong dollars, three times the charge for the existing two tunnels.

They have also accused the government of being far too generous to Western Harbor Tunnel by proposing that it make a 16.5 percent average annual return on the 2.5 billion Hong Kong dollar equity investment in the project.

"On that basis, they can get all their investment capital back in six years and have 24 years of pure profit," said Albert Chan, a legislator and spokesman on infrastructure projects with Hong Kong's biggest liberal party, the United Democrats.

# A Chinese Gold Rush Is On Domestic Price Soars as Buyers Seek Hedge

**Bloomberg Business News**  
HONG KONG — More and more Chinese citizens are hedging their savings against soaring inflation by turning to the precious commodity that, for now, glitters most — gold.

The open-market price has climbed more than 50 percent this year. With inflation in the top 35 cities running at 19.5 percent and the yuan having lost more than a quarter of its value in recent weeks, the experts say gold is sure to shine even more.

"Gold prices are going to keep soaring," said Emily Li, manager at the World Gold Council in Hong Kong. She said the latest surge in gold in China was not related to recent price increases on the world market, but rather a result of the devaluation of the Chinese currency.

estimates that China will consume 370 metric tons of gold in 1993; that would be 20 metric tons more than in 1992.

Since Chinese citizens cannot invest overseas, gold provides one of the few investments that is likely to stay ahead of price increases.

"Chinese consumers really lack investments against which they can hedge inflation," said Andrew Leung, China analyst at Smith New Court (Far East). "We're not seeing people buying gold in a panic, but they are buying more of it."

# Thai Banks Give In On Rate Demands

**By Ken Stier**  
*Special to the Herald Tribune*  
BANGKOK — Several of Thailand's largest banks, bowing to pressure from the central bank, said they would cut their maximum lending rates Monday by one-quarter of a point to 15.75 percent.

But it was not clear whether the month-long feud between the Bank of Thailand and the commercial banking sector would ease.

Government efforts to "talk down" the rates in order to spur the weak economy have been met with an unusual show of defiance by the commercial banks.

banks of passing on the burden of low-interest charges for prime borrowers on to small customers and general customers — in by terms, labeling their activities rip-offs.

They warned that by trying to reimpose regulation by decree so soon after interest rates had been liberalized, the central bank was jeopardizing Bangkok's bid to be a regional financial center.

The banks' open defiance frustrated central bank officials, who increasingly turned to the press to make their case of excessive profits, including leaking sensitive information about Bangkok Bank, which has nearly 50 percent of the bank credit market.

## Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		7,014.08	7,062.84	-0.69
Singapore Straits Times		1,771.57	1,770.80	+0.04
Sydney All Ordinaries		1,700.40	1,688.70	+1.84
Tokyo Nikkei 225		19,659.57	19,685.07	-0.13
Kuala Lumpur Composite		708.80	701.66	+1.02
Bangkok SET		896.58	894.08	+0.28
Seoul Composite Stock		780.01	782.96	-0.39
Taipei Weighted Price		4,182.28	4,132.17	+1.21
Manila Composite		1,543.41	1,548.89	-0.35
Jakarta Stock Index		358.89	358.39	+0.14
New Zealand NZSE-40		1,665.29	1,641.15	+0.96
Bombay National Index		1,030.77	1,042.77	-1.15

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

# Led by Steel, BHP's Profit Doubles

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Pty., boosted by strong steel earnings and a one-time tax benefit, announced Friday that its net profit had more than doubled in the last business year, to 1.19 billion Australian dollars (\$800 million).

BHP, Australia's largest company, reported a 132 percent surge in profit for the year to May 31, from 514.8 million dollars in 1991-92.

# Guilty Plea On Loan By Osman

**Reuters**  
HONG KONG — Lorrain Osman, the Malaysian banker who lost a seven-year battle against extradition from Britain, pleaded guilty Friday to a corruption charge in Hong Kong's decade-old Carrian loan scandal.

The loan was arranged even though Mr. Tan's company, Plessis Investment Ltd., had paid up capital of only 2 Hong Kong dollars (25 U.S. cents), Hong Kong's High Court was told.

# Big Qantas Debt Sale in U.S. Opens Way for Float

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
SYDNEY — Qantas Airways Ltd. announced Friday that it had successfully placed 560 million Australian dollars (\$376 million) of debt with U.S. investors, a step toward the 1.34 billion-dollar flotation of the state-owned carrier.

The flotation of the 75 percent of the airline that the Australian government still owns is scheduled to take place in October or November this year. A 25 percent stake is already held by British Airways PLC.

debt raising to the airline's growth prospects, its cost structure, young fleet, productivity, market share and route network.

# Bank of India Director Fired in Share Scandal

**Reuters**  
NEW DELHI — The head of the government-owned State Bank of India, India's largest commercial bank, was dismissed on Friday for his alleged role in a \$1.3 billion securities scandal.

Mr. Osman still faces 15 other charges related to \$800 million in fraudulent loans he is alleged to have arranged in exchange for \$8.2 million in bribes.

# AMEX

Friday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	High	Low	Open
100	90	1.00	4.00	15	100	90	100	90	100
120	110	1.20	4.00	15	120	110	120	110	120
140	130	1.40	4.00	15	140	130	140	130	140
160	150	1.60	4.00	15	160	150	160	150	160
180	170	1.80	4.00	15	180	170	180	170	180
200	190	2.00	4.00	15	200	190	200	190	200
220	210	2.20	4.00	15	220	210	220	210	220
240	230	2.40	4.00	15	240	230	240	230	240
260	250	2.60	4.00	15	260	250	260	250	260
280	270	2.80	4.00	15	280	270	280	270	280
300	290	3.00	4.00	15	300	290	300	290	300
320	310	3.20	4.00	15	320	310	320	310	320
340	330	3.40	4.00	15	340	330	340	330	340
360	350	3.60	4.00	15	360	350	360	350	360
380	370	3.80	4.00	15	380	370	380	370	380
400	390	4.00	4.00	15	400	390	400	390	400
420	410	4.20	4.00	15	420	410	420	410	420
440	430	4.40	4.00	15	440	430	440	430	440
460	450	4.60	4.00	15	460	450	460	450	460
480	470	4.80	4.00	15	480	470	480	470	480
500	490	5.00	4.00	15	500	490	500	490	500

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	High	Low	Open
100	90	1.00	4.00	15	100	90	100	90	100
120	110	1.20	4.00	15	120	110	120	110	120
140	130	1.40	4.00	15	140	130	140	130	140
160	150	1.60	4.00	15	160	150	160	150	160
180	170	1.80	4.00	15	180	170	180	170	180
200	190	2.00	4.00	15	200	190	200	190	200
220	210	2.20	4.00	15	220	210	220	210	220
240	230	2.40	4.00	15	240	230	240	230	240
260	250	2.60	4.00	15	260	250	260	250	260
280	270	2.80	4.00	15	280	270	280	270	280
300	290	3.00	4.00	15	300	290	300	290	300
320	310	3.20	4.00	15	320	310	320	310	320
340	330	3.40	4.00	15	340	330	340	330	340
360	350	3.60	4.00	15	360	350	360	350	360
380	370	3.80	4.00	15	380	370	380	370	380
400	390	4.00	4.00	15	400	390	400	390	400
420	410	4.20	4.00	15	420	410	420	410	420
440	430	4.40	4.00	15	440	430	440	430	440
460	450	4.60	4.00	15	460	450	460	450	460
480	470	4.80	4.00	15	480	470	480	470	480
500	490	5.00	4.00	15	500	490	500	490	500

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	High	Low	Open
100	90	1.00	4.00	15	100	90	100	90	100
120	110	1.20	4.00	15	120	110	120	110	120
140	130	1.40	4.00	15	140	130	140	130	140
160	150	1.60	4.00	15	160	150	160	150	160
180	170	1.80	4.00	15	180	170	180	170	180
200	190	2.00	4.00	15	200	190	200	190	200
220	210	2.20	4.00	15	220	210	220	210	220
240	230	2.40	4.00	15	240	230	240	230	240
260	250	2.60	4.00	15	260	250	260	250	260
280	270	2.80	4.00	15	280	270	280	270	280
300	290	3.00	4.00	15	300	290	300	290	300
320	310	3.20	4.00	15	320	310	320	310	320
340	330	3.40	4.00	15	340	330	340	330	340
360	350	3.60	4.00	15	360	350	360	350	360
380	370	3.80	4.00	15	380	370	380	370	380
400	390	4.00	4.00	15	400	390	400	390	400
420	410	4.20	4.00	15	420	410	420	410	420
440	430	4.40	4.00	15	440	430	440	430	440
460	450	4.60	4.00	15	460	450	460	450	460
480	470	4.80	4.00	15	480	470	480	470	480
500	490	5.00	4.00	15	500	490	500	490	500

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	High	Low	Open
100	90	1.00	4.00	15	100	90	100	90	100
120	110	1.20	4.00	15	120	110	120	110	120
140	130	1.40	4.00	15	140	130	140	130	140
160	150	1.60	4.00	15	160	150	160	150	160
180	170	1.80	4.00	15	180	170	180	170	180
200	190	2.00	4.00	15	200	190	200	190	200
220	210	2.20	4.00	15	220	210	220	210	220
240	230	2.40	4.00	15	240	230	240	230	240
260	250	2.60	4.00	15	260	250	260	250	260
280	270	2.80	4.00	15	280	270	280	270	280
300	290	3.00	4.00	15	300	290	300	290	300
320	310	3.20	4.00	15	320	310	320	310	320
340	330	3.40	4.00	15	340	330	340	330	340
360	350	3.60	4.00	15	360	350	360	350	360
380	370	3.80	4.00	15	380	370	380	370	380
400	390	4.00	4.00	15	400	390	400	390	400
420	410	4.20	4.00	15	420	410	420	410	420
440	430	4.40	4.00	15	440	430	440	430	440
460	450	4.60	4.00	15	460	450	460	450	460
480	470	4.80	4.00	15	480	470	480	470	480
500	490	5.00	4.00	15	500				

THE MONEY REPORT

FIRST COLUMN Currencies: The Mouse That Roared

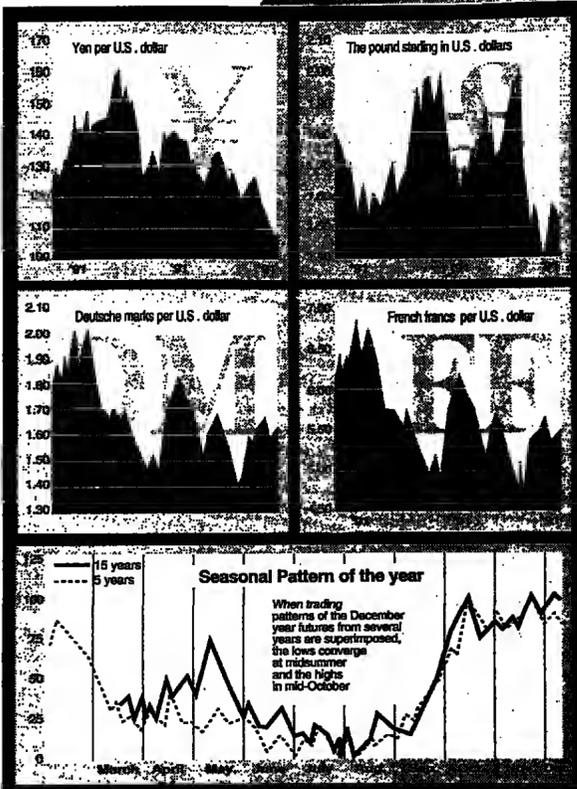
ONE of the better jokes of recent weeks was made, albeit unintentionally, by the U.S. politician calling for a fund manager to be investigated because of his alleged manipulation of the foreign exchange markets.

Yen's Rise Can Resist A Government's Fall

By Conrad de Aenlle

THE yen ended a volatile week of trading pretty much where it began, despite the fall of the government, and has recouped most of a sharp decline that began two weeks ago.

who first must convert their money to yen, sending the currency higher. And foreigners are buying more than just financial assets in Japan. As always, they are buying televisions and cars. Again, the yen is supported.



Source: Bloomberg, Moore Research

current-account deficit is up, he noted, and "therefore we can expect lower interest rates; most people accept that the currency is overvalued."

made parity with the dollar an even bet. Of course, it never happened. What does happen over and over again, says Jerry Toepeke, editor of the Moore Research Center Report, which tracks seasonal commodity movements, is a summertime peak in the dollar.

Mr. Toepeke stresses that "our work strictly analyzes history and puts it in perspective." They are not in the prediction business per se. But there is no shortage of others who will offer forecasts on the yen.

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The Real Investment Value: It Depends on the Currency. Beware the currency factor. It is an old lesson, but one that needs to be constantly re-learned: The success of an investment depends very much on the currency in which it is calculated.

Morgan Stanley is recommending the purchase of shares and American Depository Receipts in Elf, and forecasts an earnings growth of 15 percent per annum between 1992 and 1997.

That is one conclusion reached by Runzheimer International, a Wisconsin-based consultancy, which has just surveyed 165 relocation professionals. Of companies with U.S. employees expatriated to "potentially dangerous locations," 53 percent use another employee with "actual on-site experience" to brief new employees on personal safety.

Fidelity Expanding to Meet Growing German Demand. Germany is where the action is, according to Fidelity, the international fund management firm. Fidelity has just announced an expansion of its operations in Luxembourg, the tax-privileged EC member state.



Another Corner is Turned in U.K. Real Estate Market. One of the sadder sights on the international investment scene over the past few years has been the wester of desperate real estate agents trying to talk a little life into the defiantly comatose U.K. residential property market.

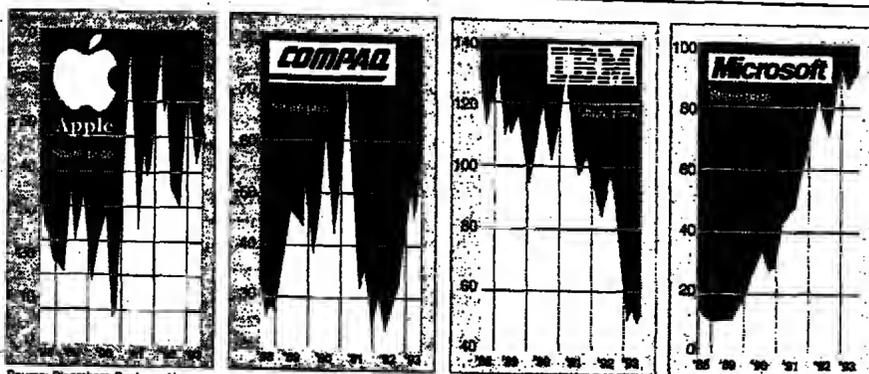
French Oil Company Elf Gets a Vote of Confidence. While question marks linger over some of the companies scheduled for privatization by the French government, it seems that Elf, the state-owned oil company, should do well. At least, it will if this week's vote on the company from the international investment house Morgan Stanley is a good guide.

Companies Put More Stress On Security of Expatriates. How safe is the expatriate employee? Although incidents of terrorism and kidnappings were down last year, international companies are paying more attention to the security of their employees.

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THE MONEY REPORT



Software Stock: There Are No Blue Chips

By Aline Sullivan

THE prodigious success of Microsoft Corp., the U.S. software company whose market capitalization earlier this year outstripped that of IBM Corp., has prompted speculation among investors over the identity of the "next Microsoft." But picking winners in the fast-evolving information technology market is no easy task.

Companies that appeared headed for collapse only two years ago are making comebacks with new products and alliances. Some of these, analysts say, may represent better bargains than Microsoft and its sometime partner, the microchip maker Intel Corp.

"Microsoft is not a bad place to have some money but I would head to a smaller company now," said Sanjiv Hingorani, analyst at Nomura Research Institute in New York. He rates both Microsoft and Intel "hold" because the companies face big challenges in the next phase of computer evolution.

Both Microsoft and Intel made their fortunes from the shift in the 1980s to individual personal computers and away from mainframes. Now the companies, along with their rivals, are targeting the so-called client/server market. Software for this market will enable corporate customers to run wide networks of PCs, all connected to a central personal computer.

Analysts have estimated that the client/server market could be worth as much as \$15 billion in worldwide annual revenues. Unsurprisingly, competition to produce new operating systems is already fierce.

Microsoft's product for this market, Windows NT (New Technology), will compete with Novell's already well-established Netware system and its newly acquired Unix system as well as with new products from Digital Equipment Corp., Hewlett-Packard, International Business Machines, Next and Sun Microsystems.

"We believe the client/server market will be one in which a few, as opposed to only one operating system, will flourish," said Mr.

Hingorani. Along with Microsoft, the Sun, IBM and Novell systems should also win substantial market share within the next few years, he said.

Merrill Lynch analyst Michelle Preston said in a recent note to clients that it would serve Microsoft best to position Windows NT as a complementary rather than competitive offering to Novell's Netware. She said: "Novell has significant advantages in its well-educated distribution channel and field service/support organization. Windows for Workgroups may be a successful product for home, education, small business and small groups in an organization but is a

cluding Apple Computers. Now Microsoft's MS-DOS system is found in the vast bulk of PC sales. This success may carry a hefty price. Microsoft is under review by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission following allegations from rivals that the company sought to monopolize the market for PC operating systems. Analysts say the investigation, along with possible civil lawsuits against the company by its competitors, could cast a cloud over Microsoft's share price.

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Other new products expected to hit the market in the next couple of years include hand-held computers, pen-based computers and more sophisticated desktop and notebook computers. Every company wants to achieve what Microsoft has with its MS-DOS operating system: an industry standard. But developing a standard is getting more difficult. Competitors are lined up by the dozens, eager to copy new products and charge less for them. Also, technological innovations mean that already successful companies will be forced to develop new products at the same rate as their competitors.

But many analysts remain bullish about Microsoft's long-term prospects. Lehman Brothers analyst David Reiderman rates Microsoft the strongest "buy" in the sector, thanks to a positive outlook for its Windows NT operating systems and its new "Windows at Work" venture, which will link computers, phones, copiers, fax machines and printers into one office system.

"Microsoft is my ranked stock," said Mr. Reiderman. "It should be a core holding in the sector." He rates Microsoft's applications software, Lotus and Nobel as "weak buys" and Borland, which has been losing market share, as a "sell."

Few analysts are bullish about the computer hardware sector. Profits have collapsed in recent years at many of the industry leaders: IBM, Groupe Bull, Olivetti, Siemens-Nixdorf, Hitachi and NEC. Massachusetts-based Wang Corp. filed for bankruptcy last year. Dell, a personal computer maker, was able to buck the trend thanks to an effective distribution system but competitors are threatening to swamp the market.

That leaves the volatile software market as the best bet for the private investor. Analysts may disagree vehemently on which companies will succeed, but they agree on one point: As investors in IBM have discovered, there is no such thing as a blue chip software company, a firm that can be relied upon for a decent profit, year in, year out. In the software business, yesterday's stock market prodigy can be tomorrow's dud.

Prescribing Expatriate Health Insurance

By Barbara Wall

IF you are planning a temporary move overseas, you probably wouldn't dream of leaving the family home empty without some form of insurance protection. By the same token, health insurance should be high up on your list of priorities. Yet, horror stories of expatriates falling ill abroad without sufficient cover are all too common.

While the occasional cold or flu virus is unlikely to cause you too much financial hardship, a serious illness, which requires hospitalization, may render you financially as well as physically incapacitated.

"Physically in countries such as Japan and the United States may not treat you unless you have ready cash or can offer proof of existing insurance cover," said a spokesman for Transcare International, a London-based medical insurance provider. "If you are living in remote areas of North Africa or the Caribbean, and you don't fancy sharing your hospital bed with the local insect population, you may have to pick up the tab for an expensive airlift to the nearest large town."

Even if you are moving to a country that offers fairly high standards of health care and a comprehensive social security system, it is not worth leaving things to chance. It can take several months before you receive a social security number. And should you require treatment in the interim, you will probably have to pay for it out of your own resources—not all countries have reciprocal health insurance agreements.

There are plenty of international medical insurance plans, and it is around this time of the year that they update their benefits

packages. It is worth noting that, while it may be possible to get cheaper cover from a local broker, the plan may not be as comprehensive. A spokesman for Private Patients Plan (PPP), which is based near London, said: "Many of our clients prefer to return home to receive treatment. An insurance policy taken out locally may not cover you for 'out of area' medical expenses."

And, should you return home at any stage for a visit, and fall ill, most international health plans will reimburse your medical expenses. But pay special attention to the restrictive clauses: The level of cover available outside your area of residence may be limited.

So, how do you go about choosing a plan? Geographical location will inevitably impose restrictions. Some plans will not provide cover for the United States, Canada and the Caribbean because of the high cost of medical treatment in these countries. Where cover is provided, expect to pay fairly hefty premiums.

If you are already partly covered by your employer or by the state health service in the base country, it might be worth considering supplementary insurance. International Health Insurance, which is based in Denmark, provides a supplementary basic insurance that covers treatment in and out of the hospital up to 20 percent.

If you are planning to move to a remote area with inadequate health care facilities, first check that the plan provides emergency evacuation cover. This is often restricted to "executive" plans or offered as an optional extra, as is the case with British United Provident Association (BUPA).

Because plan providers are con-

stantly updating their product literature and adding new features and clauses, it becomes increasingly difficult to tell them apart. One solution, generally not to be recommended, is to opt for the cheapest cover available. Britain's Expacare offers a basic plan with an annual premium of just \$350 for members aged from 40 to 44. Medicare, another British company, offers a plan for \$493 that covers the same age band. Both plans are similar in that cover is restricted to countries other than the United States, Canada and the Caribbean, and the range of benefits are broadly the same. However, the level of cover varies, with Expacare providing cover up to \$308,000 and Medicare up to \$1.54 million.

A spokesman for PPP commented: "At the end of the day, you get what you pay for. The point is to make sure you have a policy with broad benefits at high levels, especially if you need cover for remote areas or countries where medical costs are high."

At the top end of the range, PPP, Medicare and Expacare offer comprehensive packages that cover you for treatment in high-cost countries for premiums of \$2,696, \$1,945 and \$2,263, respectively. PPP offers one of the broadest range of benefits packages, which includes maternity cover and travel insurance, but the level of cover is limited to \$770,000 and it will not pay for prescribed drugs, dressings and surgical/dental appliances. Although Expacare will pay for all these extras, overall cover is restricted to \$308,000, and clients using outpatient services must pay an excess of 20 percent. Medicare, besides the high level of cover, includes routine dental treatment in its benefits schedule. Clients must meet one-fifth of the cost.

All of the plans surveyed have

varying strengths and weaknesses so choice will ultimately depend on personal circumstances and preferences. Other points to consider include age restrictions, exclusion clauses and claims procedure.

American Express has one of the few plans on the market that does not discriminate according to age. Most plans have a tiered structure of premiums: The older you are, the more you have to pay. Expacare and BUPA have upper age limits of 65, although their senior customers can opt for specially tailored health care plans.

Exclusion clauses are fairly standard throughout. They include suicide, injury sustained under the influence of alcohol or drugs, HIV and AIDS, any consequences of war or terrorist activity and pre-existing illnesses. BUPA is the only provider surveyed that covers sporting injuries. And PPP is alone in providing cover for out-patient psychiatric treatment.

A spokesman for PPP commented: "This has proved an important addition to our policy range. Most expatriates will admit to feeling stressed when they move to another country. Not only do they have to cope with a new job or working environment, but also a new culture and language. This can put an intolerable burden on families. As well as providing monetary assistance for those who are severely affected, we can offer a stress counseling helpline to ease the transition."

FINALLY, check on the method of reimbursement. Will the provider pay for treatment up-front? Or do you have to wait several weeks to be reimbursed. The cash-flow factor is important if a large sum of money is involved. Also, make sure that bills can be paid in the relevant currency; not all providers offer this service. "Providing the hospital accepts a guarantee from the provider by telephone that the bills will be paid, the client will not have to pay any money up-front," said a spokesman for Transcare International.

BUPA has recently introduced a personalized plastic card for members. If treatment is required, the hospital will be able to take the details it needs from the card. Penny Hennessey of BUPA said: "Only on the card will make it easier for hospitals to arrange direct settlement of bills, thereby reducing any concerns regarding cash flow or risks of any costs relating to a currency exchange."

Choosing the right plan will involve wading through a mass of product literature and sales jargon. But the effort will be worthwhile, if only for peace of mind.

A recurring feature of the market is that the best product, technologically speaking, does not always win the biggest sales.

dead end for corporate or departmental networks.

Ms. Preston nevertheless expects strong earnings growth this year for Microsoft and Compaq. The outlook for Symantec is more uncertain, although the company is expected to revamp their product range next year, she said.

The battles are just as fierce on the microprocessor front. Intel hopes these PC networks will be powered by its fifth-generation microprocessor chip, Pentium. Analysts say, however, that Pentium faces strong challenges from AMD, DEC and Intelgraph, all of which are increasing their production capacity for similar products.

A recurring feature of the information technology market is that the best product, technologically speaking, does not always win the biggest sales. This applies both to software programs and to microprocessor chips. Success, depends on persuading other players in the market to use your product.

Microsoft has been fabulously successful at this. The company's fortunes took off in the early 1980s when IBM selected the Microsoft MS-DOS operating system and the Intel 8088 microprocessor to run on its PC. Links with IBM soon expanded to other companies, in-

cluding Apple Computers. Now Microsoft's MS-DOS system is found in the vast bulk of PC sales. This success may carry a hefty price. Microsoft is under review by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission following allegations from rivals that the company sought to monopolize the market for PC operating systems. Analysts say the investigation, along with possible civil lawsuits against the company by its competitors, could cast a cloud over Microsoft's share price.

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Trust Law, Under Revision in Britain, Also Has Its Continental Models

By Beverly Chandler

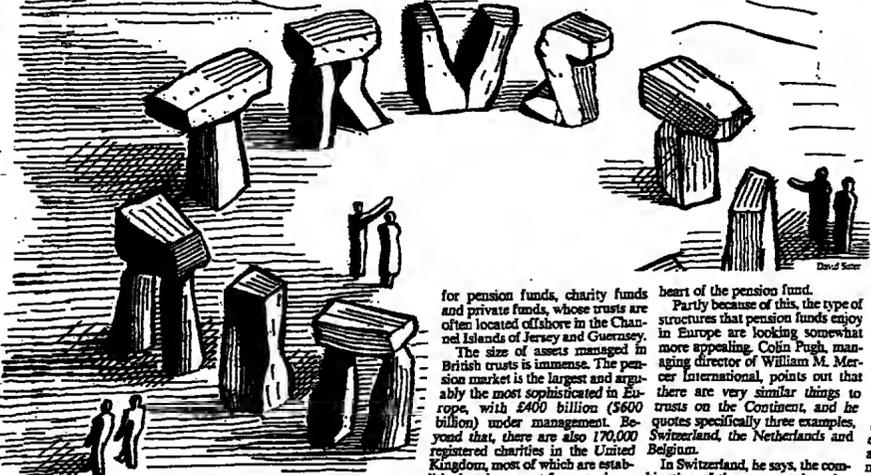
IF it works, don't fix it. That, more or less, has for centuries been the main argument in favor of the trust, a concept that still forms an integral part of the system of financial safeguards in countries such as the United States, Britain, and many other countries. What is extraordinary about trusts is not that their existence is under threat—especially so after the way trusts were used to steal millions from pension funds—but that they have survived until today.

That may be about to change, as the investment industry waits for the report of a committee set up by the British government, and chaired by Professor Roy Goode, a leading academic lawyer. The report, originally scheduled for early summer, is now due in the fall. "While few want or expect revolutionary change, the Goode report can hardly fail to have a dramatic impact on one investment industry."

Arguments to trust law would alter the rights of many thousands of mutual fund and pension fund investors. If changes do occur, they will come at a crucial time. For until the Maxwell scandal, it seemed that trusts were about to expand into a European market still seeking a financial standard in the theoretically unified and level playing field of 1993.

So, trust law may be set to spread, the Goode report permitting. But what is trust law, and where does it come from?

Trusts and the large wealth of trust law that comes with them, are firmly embedded in the Anglo-Sax-



on legal system. Some sources trace them back to the Crusades, when knights going off to the holy wars entrusted the care of their property to respectable overseers who would nurture their estates until the knights' children inherited them.

Put simply, a trust allows property, either cash or actual physical property, to have more than one owner at the same time. One is the trustee, who controls the trust and owns the assets legally, and the other consists of the beneficiaries of the trust, who own the assets

through the equity legal system. In this manner, the trust provides a simple but effective route to asset protection, ensuring that the assets are used only for the purposes originally intended and are managed in a separate pot from other money, to the best financial advantage in terms of investment and tax.

As trust law is part of the Anglo-Saxon code, rather than the Napoleonic, the most developed use of the trust in Europe lies in the United Kingdom, where the trust is most commonly seen as a vehicle

for pension funds, charity funds and private funds, whose trusts are often located offshore in the Channel Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. The size of assets managed in British trusts is immense. The pension market is the largest and arguably the most sophisticated in Europe, with \$400 billion (\$600 billion) under management. Beyond that, there are also 170,000 registered charities in the United Kingdom, most of which are established under a trust framework.

Such is the flexibility of the trust system that the concept of using trusts rather than other routes to asset protection for large institutional or private funds is beginning to gain international popularity.

Unfortunately for the trust's proponents, however, the discovery of the loss of an estimated \$400 million from the Mirror Group's pension plan following Maxwell's death forced the British government to reassess the situation. The loss of pension fund money at the Mirror Group came about despite the trust structure being at the

heart of the pension fund. Partly because of this, the type of structures that pension funds enjoy in Europe are looking somewhat more appealing. Colin Pugh, managing director of William M. Mercer International, points out that there are very similar things to trusts on the Continent, and he quotes specifically three examples, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium.

In Switzerland, he says, the combination of the state pension plus the mandatory occupational plans leads to a high level of pension fund assets, currently around 200 billion Swiss francs (\$133 billion) for a labor force of 3.3 million, according to "Pension Provision in the EC," by Debbie Harrison. For the administration of a pension fund plan, the Swiss use a "board of foundation" structure, which must be administered separately from the company. This board has between six and eight members, of whom three are elected employees' representatives.

The board subcontractors for its

actuarial, legal, administrative and investment managerial expertise. The system is heavily monitored and the board members take their role very seriously.

Traditionally, Swiss pension funds have been invested in bonds, but they are now beginning to look at wider fields, such as equities.

After Britain, the Netherlands has had the largest pension fund industry, with some 550 billion guilders (\$290 billion) under management for a labor force of 6.2 million. Here again one finds a board of foundation structure similar to that operating in Switzerland. The most distinguishing feature of Dutch pension plans is that about half the assets of typical funds are invested in private placements of bonds. Only now are the pension fund investment managers beginning to look at a foreign context for investment opportunities.

In Belgium, Mr. Pugh explains, the structure used is one of a non-profit organization with a board made up, again, of representatives of the company concerned and its employees. Here, at least, one finds a broader asset mix, with investments often substantially placed outside of Belgium, largely due to the limited size of the Belgian bond and equities markets.

Whether the trust structure or the board of foundation structure is the better is imponderable. According to the National Association of Pension Funds, the latest proposals agreed by the European Parliament include a recommendation that assets should be held by custodians who are financially and legally independent.

Some industry observers argue that the drift toward an Anglo-Saxon model of investment is pri-

marily because of proposed changes in EC policy on pension investment, rather than fund structure.

For example, while the custodians alluded to in the directive will not be responsible for investment, they must ensure that "investment shall be sufficiently diversified, so that a major accumulation of risk can be avoided," according to article 4 of the latest draft.

The substance of this duty is based on the concept of the "prudent man." In other words, the custodian—or trustee—will have to take a prudent attitude toward investment. That will mean diversifying as a prudent man might.

The British fund industry is at the head of the diversification game. According to statistics from the European Federation for Retirement Provision (EFRP), over 80 percent of assets of the U.K. industry's pension funds is invested in equities. Almost one-third (31 percent) of funds is committed to securities outside Britain.

But diversification is not confined to British investing, nor need it be quite so widely spread. Dutch funds have an average of 70 percent committed to conservative, fixed-interest investments, according to EFRP. The consensus among industry analysts is that this mix of assets would comfortably satisfy the test of the "prudent man."

Nevertheless, the Dutch themselves appear to be moving more toward a diverse spread of risk-oriented investments and away from fixed interest. "We predict that there will be an acceleration toward the U.K. model if the EC directive comes into force in its current shape," said Niso Top, manager of actuaries JAW Hammer in Rotterdam.

Benefits and Premiums

Table with columns: Plan, Benefits, Area 1, Area 2, Max. cover, Age. Rows include Amex: Basic, Executive, Premier; BUPA; Expacare; Medicare; PPP; Transcare.

OFFSHORE FUND GUIDE. Includes details on offshore funds, investment requirements, and contact information for various providers.

OFFSHORE COMPANIES. ASSET PROTECTION. ASTON CORPORATE MANAGEMENT. Includes contact information for corporate management services.

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Form for requesting information about J.B. Euro-Invest. Fields include Name, Street, Postal Code, City, Country. Includes contact information for Jyske Bank.





DAVE BARRY

The Pop-Tart Defense

MIAMI — The thing I like best about being a journalist, aside from being able to clip my toenails while working, is that sometimes, through hard work and perseverance and opening my mail, I come across a story that can really help you, the consumer, gain a better understanding of how you can be killed by breakfast snack food.

This is just such a time. I have received an alarming article from the New Philadelphia (Ohio) Times-Reporter headlined: "Overheated Pop-Tarts Cause Dover House Fire, Officials Say." The article states that five officials investigating a house fire in Dover, Ohio, concluded that "when the toaster failed to eject the Pop-Tarts, they caught fire and set the kitchen ablaze."

Like most Americans, I have long had a keen scientific interest in combustible breakfast foods, so I called up the Dover Fire Department and spoke to investigator Don Dramer. He told me that he and some other investigators bought a used toaster, rigged it so it wouldn't pop up, put in Kellogg's strawberry Pop-Tarts, then observed the results.

We unplugged the extension cord, extinguished the blaze and determined that the toaster's career as a professional small appliance was over. It was time to draw conclusions.

"At five minutes and 55 seconds," he said, "we had flames shooting out the top. I mean LARGE flames. We also tried it with an off-brand tart. That one broke into flames in like three and a half minutes, but it wasn't near as impressive as the Kellogg's Pop-Tart."

The obvious one involves missile defense. As you are aware, President Clinton has decided to cut way back on "Star Wars" research so that there will be more money available for pressing domestic needs such as creating jobs and keeping airport runways clear for urgent presidential grooming. But by using currently available electronic and baking technology, we could build giant toasters and place them around the United States, then lead them with enormous Pop-Tarts. When we detect incoming missiles, we'd simply hold the toaster levers down via some method (possibly involving Tom and Roseanne Arnold), and within a few minutes WHOOM the country would be surrounded by a protective wall of flames, and the missiles would burn up or get knocked off course and detonate harmlessly in some place like New Jersey.

Any way, that's what I think we should do, and if you think the same thing, then you have inhaled WAY too many Smucker's fumes.

Another irony is that, while the New Formalists, as Gioia and others have to be known, are seen as conservative, if not reactionary, their appeal is to a lay audience, and in many cases their subject matter is rooted in popular culture.

Rhyme and Reason: Can Poetry Matter?

By Katherine Knorr

PARIS — "I, too, dislike it." Marianne Moore famously wrote of poetry. She didn't, of course, and neither should anyone. If people dislike poetry these days, it is because much of what is being published is boring. Never has so much poetry been printed for so small an audience. As with atonal music or junk labeled as sculpture, contemporary poetry, issuing forth from the universities, simply has nothing to say to the civilian reader.



Dana Gioia has a goal: Saving poetry as an art in America.

So who cares? Everybody should, says Dana Gioia, a poet and until recently a marketing executive, and the author of "Can Poetry Matter?" an eloquent defense of an art form hijacked by the professors. "My main concern is to try to save poetry as an art in America," Gioia said by phone from his home in New York state, "to make people understand that poetry is not an especially difficult or sophisticated" art.

Gioia is part of a revolution taking place in poetry, a reaction to the snobbish hermeticism of university writing programs, where lots of so-so free verse is written for a captive public of students and professors. Outside the academy, however, poets are becoming interested in form again, and in narrative poetry; some are even working with meter and rhyme. Before Vikram Seth became widely known as the author of the gigantic "A Suitable Boy," he had written a novel in verse. In recent years, meter and rhyme have gained the sort of reputation associated with corsets or foot-binding (which is one reason, no doubt, why we haven't seen university presses rolling out "A Discourse on Meter and Gender" or "Feminine Rhymes: An Intertextual Study"). "Form, we are told authoritatively, is artificial, elitist, retrogressive, right-wing, and (my favorite) un-American," Gioia writes.

The result, despite all the babble about multiculturalism and anti-elitism, is that any poet not writing in ways approved by the university is essentially a nonperson in academia. Academics "really don't believe that anybody outside is as smart or informed or reflective as they are," said Gioia, whose book, published by Graywolf Press, is an attempt to make poetry matter to the common reader, as it did in the 19th century, when it was printed in newspapers.

There is something familiar about the current scuffle: An entrenched establishment, where everybody eats three square meals, tries to show away the bohemians writing poems that just won't do. Only this time, the establishment is the radically chic writing programs in the universities, where the cadres keep up a revolution permanente, saying there are no rules, no measures, except, of course, in the promotion of various political causes. "It seems to me painfully ironic," Gioia said, "that at the moment when general literacy is collapsing in America, the academic establishment, which loudly trumpets its democratic [attitudes], has adopted the most mandarin and parochial procedures."

What the professors are protecting is their livelihood. "Today poetry is a modestly upwardly mobile, middle class profession — not as lucrative as waste management or dermatology but several big steps above the squalor of bohemia," Gioia writes in his book, which consists of a series of essays on poetry and American culture. "Like their colleagues in other academic departments, poetry professionals must publish, for purposes of both job security and career advancement."

"The cultural credibility of the professional poetry establishment depends on maintaining a polite hypocrisy," he adds. "Millions of dollars in public and private funding are at stake. Luckily, no one outside the subculture cares enough to press the point very far. No Woodward and Bernstein will ever investigate a cover-up by members of the Associated Writing Programs."

Gioia, whose most recent poetry collection is "The Gods of Winter," became something of a celebrity in 1991 when Atlantic Monthly published what is now his book's title essay, while he was still a vice president at Kraft General Foods. He says he got a lot of letters from people who were moved by what he had to say, proving to him that there were real people out there interested in poetry.

"I write for a kind of audience that I was told did not exist," he said. Gioia and the other New Formalists remember that, long before there was a poet laureate in the United States, people recited or listened to poetry because it was mesmerizing and inspiring, and because it spoke to their experiences.

"American literature has traditionally been enervated by an openness to all levels of culture," Gioia said, citing as examples Twain and Longfellow, and the fact that T. S. Eliot could write both "The Waste Land" and "Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats."

Gioia's book is highly readable and pretty wickedy, which is in marked contrast to the opaque criticism published by the Lit Crit establishment. "Part of the etiquette now" in academic circles, Gioia said, "is to demonstrate by the end of your first paragraph that you are writing this in a language that can only be decoded by your peers. Underneath the vocabulary "are frequently banal and tortuously elaborate ideas."

He defends such neglected poets as Robinson Jeffers, and writes, not surprisingly, about poets who had day jobs in business. "Money is a kind of poetry," wrote Wallace Stevens, who was an insurance executive. "Everyone enjoys stories of double lives and secret identities," Gioia writes. "Children have Superman; intellectuals have Wallace Stevens."

Eliot worked for Lloyd's, as anyone knows who has read of the long, fruitless attempt by Bloomsbury's lights to raise money so that he could quit. Gioia argues Eliot needed the security, financial but also psychological, of working in the commercial world.

Gioia also looks at Robert Bly Superstar, perhaps most famous today as the author of "Iron John," the bible of the men's movement, which is about as dopey as EST and self-esteem support groups. Bly is a genius at self-promotion, always in the right cause at the right time, but only sometimes a great artist. Too often, Gioia writes, "He is simplistic, monotonous, insensitive to sound, enslaved by literary cliché, and pompously sentimental."

At the age of 42, Gioia is now a full-time writer. Artists need a community of some kind, he says, and since the university is inhospitable ("I never could have gained tenure writing about neglected writers"), he imagines an artistic global village.

"My new mission is to reinvent bohemia as I rapidly sink into it. It's not going to exist as a neighborhood in lower Manhattan or across the river in Paris," he said, adding: "In order to save culture, we have to create a new estate that is outside the clergy of academia."

"One day cultural historians will elucidate the connections between the current revival of formal and narrative poetry and [a] broader shift of sensibility in the arts," he writes in "Can Poetry Matter?"

"The return to tonality in serious music, to representation in painting, to decorative detail and nonfunctional design in architecture will link with poetry's reaffirmation of song and story as the most pervasive development of the American arts toward the end of this century."

PEOPLE

A Working Honeymoon For the Japanese Royals

Crown Prince Naruhiko and Princess Masako are in Isse, on Japan's central coast, in their first trip outside Tokyo since their wedding on June 9, and though thousands of cheering well-wishers crowded the streets to greet them, this honeymoon is strictly business. Before reporting their marriage to the sun goddess Amaterasu, they have to spend a night, in separate rooms, in the Purification Hall of the Ise Shrine, the most sacred of sites in Shinto. They must bathe in lukewarm water to purify themselves before offering their prayers to the sun goddess and to the goddess of food at another Ise shrine on Saturday.

Guillaume Depardieu, 22, the son of the actor Gérard Depardieu, has been sentenced to three years in prison, with two suspended, after he was convicted of selling heroin. The younger Depardieu had admitted to the charges, which carried a maximum sentence of 20 years.

Henri d'Orleans, the Count of Paris and a pretender to France's long-defunct throne, has been blocked by his children from selling family treasures. A lawyer for seven of the count's nine children said they had won a court order to prevent the sale of a collection of furniture, paintings, jewelry and silver. "Nobody would even think of the idea that the queen of England would sell her crown," said the lawyer, Jose-Louis Desflans.

The illegitimate daughter of Hank Williams Sr. has reached an out-of-court settlement that ends her eight-year fight for a share of the country legend's songwriting royalties. The amount of the settlement to Cathy Yvonne Stone was not divulged, but her share will cut into royalties passed down to Hank Williams Jr. Stone, who sings under the name Jess Williams, was born to Bobbie Jett in 1953, five days after Williams Sr. died, and was adopted by Williams's mother, Lily Stone. She was later adopted by another family and didn't learn who her father was until she was an adult.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 6, 7 & 17

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps and tables for Europe, North America, Asia, and Oceania. Includes a map of Europe and text: "Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather."

THIS WEEKEND AT THE BEACH

Table with columns for Saturday and Sunday weather forecasts. Includes columns for Location, Weather, HI/LO, Water Temp., Wave Heights, and Wind Speed.

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Large advertisement for AT&T Access Numbers. Features a black and white photograph of a man in a suit and a large globe. Text includes: "AT&T Access Numbers" and a list of international numbers for various countries like ANDORRA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, etc.

Handwritten signature or text at the bottom of the page.